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## Victory for Kissinger Diplomacy

# Israel and Syria in Accord On Golan Disengagement

JERUSALEM, May 29 (UPI).—Israel and Syria agreed tonight to a Golan Heights military disengagement that was a victory for the marathon shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The announcement came 32 days after Mr. Kissinger began his longest overseas mission to arrange between Israel and Syria an agreement like the one that was brought about in January between Israel and Egypt.

The accord will be signed by military men from each side Friday in the Egyptian-Israeli military working group of the Geneva peace conference, which Syria is expected to join.

The shooting on the Golan Heights is to stop Friday, according to Israeli officials, with implementation of the agreement to take more than a week but less than a month.

It is the first pact mutually accepted by either nation since the 1949 agreements that set armistice lines following Israel's war of independence.

Details of the agreement will be announced officially tomorrow when Premier Golda Meir will present it to the Israeli Knesset (parliament).

### A Buffer Zone

But it is known to include Israeli withdrawal to a cease-fire line in the Golan Heights, a buffer zone between the forces of the two countries, a thinning out of men and weaponry on both sides, a United Nations force to police the agreement and an exchange of prisoners of war.

In Washington, President Nixon made a formal announcement of the accord.

Israeli Information Minister Shimon Peres announced that the caretaker cabinet accepted the agreement unanimously and, in a statement, praised both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger.

"The government of Israel expresses its hope that this agreement will constitute a further step in calming the Middle East and directing the national energies of all the peoples of the region to the good of its citizens and to their economic, political and social advancement," the Israeli government statement said.

Wary from 13 shuttles between Jerusalem and Damascus, Mr. Kissinger will start his trip home—postponed three times—tomorrow morning, stopping over in Cairo for lunch with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mrs. Meir gave a party at her office tonight in celebration and in farewell to Mr. Kissinger.

Israeli sources gave this picture of what the agreement would contain:

• Israel will withdraw from the 225-square-mile salient captured in the 1973 war and from a sliver of the eastern Golan Heights taken in 1967, including the former administrative capital at Kuneitra. Israel will keep three strategic hills west of the city.

• The buffer zone will be 1.2 to 3.6 miles wide, manned by about 1,250 troops of a UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

• Syrian civilians will return to Kuneitra and the villages in the buffer zone under Syrian civilian administration.

• There will be a zone of limited forces on both sides of the buffer zone. In the first six miles on each side Syria and Israel will be limited to 6,000 soldiers as well as 36 guns of 122-mm caliber and perhaps 75 tanks. In a second six-mile-wide zone there can be 450 tanks and unlimited troops but no missiles or long-range artillery.

• The United States is expected to give Israel assurances of political support in case of Israeli retaliation against Palestinian guerrillas who might have infiltrated from Syria. Syria refused to guarantee that such infiltration would not occur.

These details could not be officially confirmed, but they are more or less what has appeared

to the Israeli press during the past few days.

A senior American official said the agreement would closely follow the Egyptian model. What will be released tomorrow are the text of the broad agreement, expected to be short, and a map of the cease-fire line, buffer zone and thinning-out zones.

The protocol governing the UN

force will also be promulgated, but it must still have Security Council approval.

The cease-fire effective Friday is designed to end fighting that has continued on the Golan Heights for 79 consecutive days.

A senior American official in the Kissinger party said Israeli forces will withdraw to the agreed

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ING SMILE—Arkansas Gov. Dale Bumpers, with his wife and daughter, greets voters after his victory in the Democratic primary over Sen. William Fulbright.

### Arkansas Primaries

## Bumpers Overcomes Fulbright Nearly 2 to 1

From Wire Dispatches  
LE ROCK, Ark., May 29.—Dale Bumpers defeated William Fulbright in his bid for nomination to a sixth term in the Democratic primary.

In all 2,745 precincts reported unofficially today was: Bumpers: 380,348, or 65 percent; Fulbright: 209,135, or 35 percent.

The race for the gubernatorial post was won by Gov. Orval Faubus and Lt. Bob Riley. Fulbright's official returns: Fulbright: 297,479, or 51 percent; Faubus: 194,262, or 33 percent; Riley: 92,995, or 16 percent.

Bumpers will face John Jones, the little-known African nominee, in the Nov. 3 general election.

Democratic gubernatorial race will be opposed by Ken Felt, former executive director of state Republican party, who defeated Joseph West in a controversial weekly newspaper, in a Republican primary that attracted a small voter turnout.

Congressmen Unopposed  
Arkansas' four congressmen—Craig Withers, Mills, Rayton and Bill Alexander and Alan John Hammerschmidt—were unopposed for re-election.

The only major fight to be held in the district, where Bill Clinton, David Stewart, who were in a field of four Democrats, will apparently meet in a June 11 for the right to challenge Rep. Hammerschmidt in November.

Fulbright said he was very pleased at Gov. Bumpers' win of victory but was not must be easily deceived," he said, "because at no time did I see such an overwhelming margin for the governor."

Fulbright said he thinks his defeat due in part to general disaffection with conditions in the state.

Bumpers Surprised  
A victory party in Little Rock, Gov. Bumpers told supporters he, too, was surprised by margin of his victory. He attributed it to hard work by campaign workers.

Washington, when asked for comment on Gov. Bumpers' victory over Sen. Fulbright, the White House said today that it is the President's practice not to comment on primary elections.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald R. Sawyer said that Sen. Fulbright "has had a long and distinguished career in public



Sen. William Fulbright.

Idaho will become chairman of Foreign Relations. If Sen. Sparkman moves to Foreign Relations, Sen. William Fulbright of Wisconsin will become chairman of Banking and Currency.

The Senate race, a classic con-

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### After Brescia Bombing

## Italian Leftists Storm Offices Of Neo-Fascists in Many Cities

ROME, May 29 (AP).—Leftist extremists armed with bombs, bricks and iron bars stormed rightist targets across Italy today in retaliation for the terrorist bombing in Brescia yesterday which killed six persons.

Millions of Italians took part in strikes and peaceful rallies in a display of mourning for the Brescia victims. But as the day wore on, the protests turned ugly.

The chief targets of the attacks, reported by police in at least 40 cities, were the offices and homes of Italy's neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI). But offices of the Christian Democrats, which with the MSI fought against divorce in the recent national referendum, also came under assault. At least 20 persons were arrested. About 100 persons, most of them policemen, were injured in clashes.

### Doctor Is Arrested

Police continued to hunt those responsible for the Brescia bombing, which occurred during an anti-Fascist rally in the northern industrial city.

Walter Moretti, a 29-year-old physician, was arrested by police when he returned home after treating the injured at Brescia's main hospital. Police charged him with possessing explosives and being an accomplice in an attempt to resurrect the Fascist party, outlawed under Italy's postwar constitution.

He was not linked with yesterday's bombing but was the 23rd person arrested in the Brescia area since police uncovered a dynamite-smuggling ring there two months ago.

The unofficial day of mourning began with a four-hour general strike called by Italy's major labor unions. Industry, commerce and public transportation came to a halt as millions of workers turned out for rallies in Rome, Milan, Turin and other cities.

The state-run radio network played only solemn music in the morning and a number of spectacular events were postponed, including an exhibition soccer

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### Rival's Ship Maneuver Brings Athens Alert

## Greek-Turk Showdown Looms on Aegean Oil

ATHENS, May 29 (AP).—The Greek armed forces were placed in an advanced state of readiness today, reliable sources said, as a Turkish ship sailed the eastern Aegean to begin exploring for oil in waters claimed by Greece.

The Greek cabinet, headed by Premier Konstantinos Karamanlis, went into emergency session, presumably to discuss the latest developments surrounding the situation.

Greece reacted after an escorting flotilla of Turkish warships and four submarines reportedly sailed as dawn for the Aegean from the Gökcek naval base in the Marmara Sea.

The exploratory ship, said to belong to the Oceanographic Department of the Turkish Navy, was reported to be accompanied by submarines and minesweepers. The naval movements height-

ened fears of an encounter at sea between the two NATO allies.

In Ankara, Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said the movement of the research ship, preceded by war vessels, was not aimed at infringing on "the territorial unity of Greece."

"Therefore, I see no reason to interpret the reported Greek military moves from the Turkish viewpoint," he said. Mr. Ersoy said he hoped "there will not be any interference by Greece against Turkey's natural rights."

Extra air force units, including F-5 fighters, had been moved to northern Greece to be closer to the eastern Aegean.

Turkey claims it has the right to explore for oil in the seabed of the eastern Aegean. But Greece says the seabed are part of the continental shelves of nearby Greek islands.

Since the Greek-Turkish dis-

pute over oil exploration rights in the Aegean erupted earlier this year, both countries have been reinforcing their military border units.

Greek sources said Athens has also bolstered its defenses on Greek islands, which straddle Turkey's western coast.

Last Saturday, Turkey announced having received a Greek reply to an earlier note stating the desire to negotiate their differences based on the 1958 Geneva Convention. The convention defines continental shelves of land masses and islands. Turkey is also a signatory to the convention.

The oil-search dispute has also set off a series of verbal attacks by Greek and Turkish newspapers and sabers rattling on both sides.

However, Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit contends that relations with Greece have not been strained because of the oil dispute.



British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrives at his London office yesterday to deal with the crisis in Ulster.

### Pledging France Will Be Liberal

## Giscard Bars Wiretapping, Increases Rights to Asylum

PARIS, May 29 (UPI).—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing inaugurated his presidency today by ordering suppression of all wiretapping and the destruction of taped conversations and by increasing rights to political asylum.

"France wants and will have liberal policies," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said at his first cabinet meeting.

He promised that he would never ban newspapers and ordered two new meetings of the 16-member government to tackle inflation and seek to transform the country into a "more just" society.

During the 45-minute meeting of the new cabinet, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "France is a liberal country and must mark its orientation in this domain more firmly. It is for this reason that I intend that certain actions shall be undertaken in three weeks."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "I shall order no impounding of any newspapers even if they attack me personally."

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski told newsmen that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's cabinet will seek a vote of confidence from the National Assembly and meet again June 12 to adopt measures to curb the 17 percent annual inflation rate and to redress the balance-of-payments deficit, currently running at a rate of \$800 million a month.

Tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared on television to explain his choice of ministers. He said that the new cabinet reflects "the new presidential majority."

The President said that the nomination of Jean Sauvagnargues as foreign minister reinforced his wish to maintain close ties with Bonn. He called those ties vital for "the resumption of European construction."

Mr. Sauvagnargues has been ambassador to Bonn for the last four years.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing confirmed that Mr. Poniatowski was, after the prime minister, the foremost figure in the cabinet.

### London Rule Reimposed

## Ulster Strike Is Ended; Assembly Is Suspended

By Terry Robards

BELFAST, May 29 (NYT).—Protestant Loyalists today called off the strike that toppled the coalition government of the province after bringing the economy of Northern Ireland almost to a standstill.

A few hours later in London, the British government announced that a form of direct rule was being imposed on the province.

The Ulster Workers' Council, the Protestant group that ordered the industrial shutdown 15 days ago, announced a "phased return to work" less than 24 hours after it had achieved one of its primary goals—the collapse of the Executive that for five months had governed the province on the basis of power-sharing between Catholics and Protestants.

The council decided to end the strike without achieving its other main objective—a promise by the British government that new elections would be held following a period of direct rule from London. Prime Minister Harold Wilson held an emergency cabinet meeting today to discuss the situation.

### Assembly Suspended

Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, announced the suspension of the Northern Ireland Assembly for four months. He said it would remain in existence but would not be able to exercise its functions, and that legislation that would have been possible in the Assembly would have to be enacted by the British Parliament.

He added that he had invited leaders of the Northern Ireland parties to meet him separately in Belfast tomorrow.

The British Parliament will be recalled from recess to debate the situation in Northern Ireland next Monday and Tuesday.

The decision of the workers' council appeared to be leading quickly to a resumption of electricity supplies, communications, transportation, sewage disposal and other essential services that had been cut off by the strike.

British troops continued to occupy some gasoline stations and oil-storage depots in the province, but their withdrawal in the next few days appeared likely because their presence is no longer needed to assure fuel supplies.

Stores and pubs began reopening immediately and traffic suddenly appeared in the streets of Belfast. Groups of men and women clustered along the sidewalks to discuss the political crisis which has supplanted the strike as the chief local topic.

Around their feet blew the

ashes from the bonfires ignited last night in the Protestant sections of town to celebrate their victory and the collapse of the Executive.

It was uncertain what form the provincial government ultimately would take. The workers' council recommended the return to work "in the understanding that the British government will

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## Lisbon Vows To Use Force On 'Anarchy'

LISBON, May 29 (UPI).—President Antonio de Spínola warned today that he will use force to save Portugal from anarchy.

Gen. Spínola said that certain groups, which he left unnamed, "only envisage destruction, anarchy, economic chaos and unemployment." He said these groups were trying to create from the ruins of the former regime "a country different from the one we wished for."

He then warned: "If at any time we are obliged to, we will, without hesitation, respond to legitimate authority of defending the Portuguese people."

[The Socialist party, in a statement published following Gen. Spínola's speech, warned the Portuguese people to be on the lookout for "reactionary forces" and "foreign agitators" within labor movements, the Associated Press reported.]

The party said, however, that it lamented a television statement yesterday by Gen. Carlos Galvão de Melo, a junta member, saying the armed forces were alert to the danger of anarchy and would preserve the democracy installed after the April 25 coup by the military.

This, only served to alarm the public, the party said. As the President spoke in the city of Porto, the government met in Lisbon in an effort to settle a transport strike that has upset the life of the capital.

Bus drivers and streetcar conductors stayed off their jobs for the third consecutive day to press claims for an increase of their monthly salaries from \$700 to \$750 escudos (\$150 to \$200). Bakers were also on strike, with similar claims.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Hoving Offers to Consider Case

## Turkey Claims Art Hoard in N.Y. Museum

By Grace Gluck

NEW YORK, May 29 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is offering to discuss restitution of a collection of early Greek gold and silver objects that a Turkish official charges were smuggled out of his country, if it can be shown "within a reasonable doubt" that the objects were illegally removed.

The offer is being made by Thomas Hoving, director of the Metropolitan, on a TV program entitled "The Culture Thieves," to be shown tomorrow evening. The charge is made on the same program, by Bouhariz Tezcan, Turkey's deputy director of antiquities, who says that many examples from the collection, known as the "Lydian Hoard," were stylistically identical to a gold and silver cache he had excavated at a Greek site in Turkey.

Mr. Hoving also revealed the

price of the collection, dating from the 6th century BC and including jewelry, bowls, jars, ewers and ladies, as \$1.1 million. The treasure was bought in three lots over a period of time starting in 1966, from J. J. Klejman, a New York dealer.

### Purchase Source

The collection, its purchase source and the dispute over its origins were discussed last year in The New York Times, which reported that Mr. Klejman had said that the collection was "legitimately purchased" from European vendors who, he said, were "ignorant men who had received the works at fourth or fifth hand" and did not themselves know the places of origin of the works.

Mr. Tezcan, who had visited Dietrich von Bothmer, the museum's curator of Greek and Roman

art, last year to discuss the treasure, said on the ABC program that the collection belonged to Turkey. "There is not any doubt," he said.

Today Mr. von Bothmer said of Mr. Tezcan's visit that the two had exchanged photographs of works in the Metropolitan collection and that of the Lydian group excavated by the Turkish archaeologist—and that none of Mr. Tezcan's pieces "in any sense identified with our pieces." He added, "they were like two different collections of butterflies."

Mr. Hoving said today that the museum had never been officially notified by Turkish authorities of the claim. "But if they would like to discuss it and could prove it was taken from one of their places illegally, we would be very happy to discuss restitution with them under the UNESCO draft treaty guidelines" on art sales.



## In African Shantytowns

## Blacks in Mozambique Savor New Liberty—Talk of Revolt

By Henry Kamm

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 29 (NYT).—About four-fifths of the half-million people of the capital of Mozambique live in black shantytowns from whose poverty the white minority shrinks. Curious and suspicious stares met a white visitor recently in Xipamanine, although a black friend accompanied him—and in every house he visited he was told that he was the first white man to do so. Nonetheless, the once forbidden name of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front, came easily to people's lips. Many expressed approval of the guerrillas and their aims and voiced hope that they would soon govern an independent Mozambique.

"Just stand on the corner and ask everybody that passes, they will all say the same," said Eusebio Chianhade, a charcoal dealer. "They are all for Frelimo, and no one is afraid."

Asked whether he would have talked like that a month ago, before the military coup to Portugal, Mr. Chianhade grinned broadly, shook his head and held out his hands crossed at the wrists in a prisoner's gesture.

Mr. Chianhade, who owns a truck and proudly produced a bankbook showing savings of more than \$1,000, was exaggerating because few persons appear to have shed their fears so completely. But he was reflecting the views of those who, like himself, have risen above the level of absolute poverty and have gained a measure of self-assurance.

A handful of friends who drifted into the yard in front of his tin-roofed hut, where he lives with his two wives and 12 children, were men of that class. In a chat beside the charcoal sacks they spoke with enthusiasm of Frelimo and with bitterness of Portugal and the Portuguese.

"Frelimo is African like my father," said the charcoal dealer. "The Portuguese came here to milk us," he continued. "They have been here for 500 years and have done nothing for us."

Four heads nodded in agreement. "Some Portuguese are friends of the blacks," said Xavier Bernardino, who works in a government print shop. "But generally they talk to black men like they talk to dogs."

Mr. Bernardino said that many white persons worked with him and that they made more money than he did.

"Many came to work here after I did, and I taught them their jobs," he said. "Now they earn more money than I do, and they don't work more than I do."

Across the road, on which white men drive by in cars without stopping, three women and many children sat or idled around a charcoal fire waiting for a pot of cornmeal mush. Their men, all house servants in town, were at work, as they are every day, including Sundays, to earn a little less than \$50 a month.

Mention of Frelimo stirred no enthusiasm. Nothing did. The oldest and most talkative of the shy women said she did not care if the Portuguese stayed or went and she would be neither glad nor unhappy if Frelimo formed the government.

"A day on which we eat well is a good day," said a younger woman, translating a political question into terms that mattered to her.

A dock worker, who has just returned to work after a six-day strike that ended when the daily pay was raised from \$2.60 to \$4 for 12 hours, said he had never seen a black government and didn't know whether it was possible here.

But a 16-year-old youth said quietly that he thought a black government would make life better.

## Lisbon Vows To Use Force

(Continued from Page 1) who arrived here yesterday for consultations with the government, was scheduled to return to London tonight or tomorrow to continue cease-fire negotiations with the Portuguese Guinea rebel movement.

Officials of both sides said that the talks were progressing well. Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portuguese overseas minister, said, "We will get an agreement."

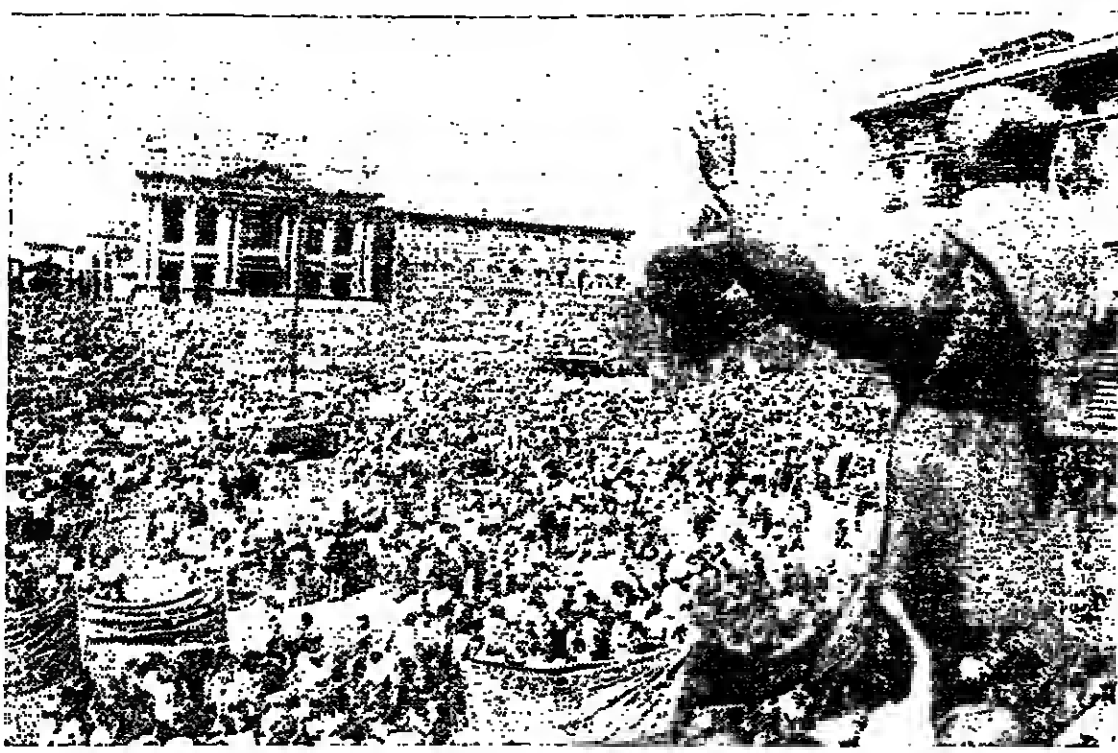
Meanwhile, the government issued a warning that it would not tolerate a strike threatened by a small number of gas-station operators. It said, "If necessary, the stations will be kept open under direct control of military authorities."

Left-wing demonstrators and supporters of African liberation movements have begun imposing their own controls on the crowds attending their demonstrations. About 3,000 youths marching through central Lisbon yesterday to show support for the liberation movements are ordered to their own officials to be calm, and peaceful.

In the colonies, African guerrillas in northern Mozambique attacked convoys carrying supplies to the Cabinda Bassa dam site and the isolated town of Vila Gouveia on the Rhodesian border.

Authorities there and in Angola have said that they would take "stern measures" against supporters of the guerrilla war fighting continued. Street demonstrations were banned in Angola to avoid the possibility of racial conflict, the government said.

In Portuguese Guinea, fighting was suspended for the duration of the London cease-fire talks between Portugal and the rebels.



BOMBING PROTEST—An estimated 15,000 persons gather in Rome at St. John in Lateran Square during general strike to protest the bombing that killed six in Brescia.

## Italian Leftists Stage Raids on Rightists

(Continued from Page 1) game with Argentina and the day's leg in the Tour of Italy cycling race.

During his general audience, Pope Paul VI, a native of Brescia, expressed grief over the bombing "in this most beloved birthplace."

The rally in Rome drew 100,000 persons to St. John in Lateran Square for an address by Luciano Lama, head of Italy's Communist union. Looking over the vast throng, he exclaimed, "If democracy is in danger, here are those who will defend it."

Elsewhere in the capital and

other major cities, leftist youths roamed the streets and attacked anyone and anything linked with rightist extremism.

In Naples, youths attacked five MSI offices with bricks and iron bars and battled police guards. While a battle raged outside, MSI workers barricaded themselves inside one building and sang patriotic songs.

One passerby was wounded by a gun shot.

In Milan, demonstrators estimated at nearly 1,000 in number threw firebombs into the headquarters of the MSI and wrecked several cars parked nearby.

Police used tear gas to disperse them.

Other groups hurled two firebombs at the Milan offices of the Spanish airline Iberia, scattering the windows and setting the furniture afire.

Some demonstrators also hurled Molotov cocktails at the headquarters in Rome of Premier Adriano Rumor's Christian Democrats.

The MSI is Italy's fourth-largest party, having received 2.8 million votes—or nearly 9 percent of the total—in the last national elections in 1972. The party has 82 of the 924 seats in parliament.

## After Longest Kissinger Mission

## Israel, Syria Reach Disengagement Pact

(Continued from Page 1) cease-fire line in a shorter time than the time provided in the Egyptian disengagement agreement.

The senior official described the long negotiations as the most complicated in which Mr. Kissinger had ever been involved. He said that the final break came earlier today when Mr. Kissinger reported back to the Israeli negotiation team from his 13th shuttle to Damascus.

The Israelis then approved the latest clarifications that Mr. Kissinger carried from his talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The Israeli cabinet met this morning and asked for further, apparently minor, clarifications. Messages went back and forth between Jerusalem and Damascus through Mr. Kissinger during the day. He saw Mr. Assad again for two hours in the early afternoon.

The senior American official said the agreement was a pivotal one in the Middle East. He noted that for the first time since Israel's independence Syria, a radical Arab state, had accepted a major agreement with Israel that could lead to further progress in the peace negotiations.

He said the Geneva peace conference now may be convened sometime in July.

Beyond that, he said, the agreement will strengthen moderate Arab forces in the area seeking accommodation through diplomatic means rather than war.

He said it is expected to greatly improve relations between the United States and Syria, broken since 1967 and made it "more respectable" for other Arab countries to deal with Washington.

The official said that the Soviet Union was helpful in the negotiations only in that Russia did not

try to obstruct Mr. Kissinger's efforts—a "non-negative influence" in the words of the official.

For Israel, the agreement was the last major act of Mr. Meir and her caretaker government.

A new government headed by Yitzhak Rabin is waiting for approval from the Knesset in the next few days.

For Egypt, it was a victory for

the leadership of President Sadat, who helped open the way for today's accord by signing the military disengagement agreement with Israel in January.

Finally, it was a resounding diplomatic victory for Mr. Kissinger after a grueling month in which hopes fluctuated several times and final success was assured only at the last moment.

## World Capitals Hail Accord, But Russia, Syria Still Wary

PARIS, May 29 (UPI).—World capitals tonight welcomed the Syrian-Israeli disengagement accord, but the Soviet Union and Syria said that pressure should continue for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands.

Although Moscow and Damascus played the news of the accord in low key, there was general praise elsewhere for the tenuous shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Soviet Union emphasized that the agreement could be only the first step toward an overall Middle East settlement.

Tass carried a communiqué on the visit to Damascus by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko which stated that Moscow should be fully represented at any further negotiations in Geneva on a peace settlement.

As in the past, Russia and Syria said in their joint communiqué that "a just settlement of the Middle East problem can be reached only on the basis of Israel's complete liberation of all captured Arab territories and the assurance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs."

An official Syrian announcement on the agreement with Israel was delayed. The Syrian announcement, if it comes, is unlikely before Friday.

In Jerusalem at a reception celebrating the accord, Mr. Kissinger gave Premier Golda Meir a kiss on the cheek that momentarily stunned the 76-year-old leader.

"I didn't know you kissed women," said Mrs. Meir, in apparent joking reference to frequent press photographs of the secretary embracing Arab leaders.

Mrs. Meir praised Mr. Kissinger, saying: "This is what we hoped for, for our people and for our neighbors, and we hope and pray that this is the beginning of a real and lasting peace."

"Your Day"

"This is, to a very great extent, your day. It's been a joy and a pleasure to work together," she told Mr. Kissinger, adding that his penchant for work and thorough knowledge of details "gave us an inferiority complex."

In a television interview, Information Minister Shimon Peres said later that he felt the agreement made an important contribution toward a reduction of tensions in the Middle East.

Opposition leader Menachem Begin said in Tel Aviv tonight that his faction would oppose the separation agreement when it is presented to parliament tomorrow.

He felt its terms endangered Israel's security, he said.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Minister Nassif Maalouf expressed confidence in Syria's decision on the accord.

"We have confidence in the brotherly states which have borne the brunt of the battle and

which have known how to fight," he said.

In New York, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called the agreement a most valuable step forward.

"Important Contribution"

"This new agreement constitutes a further important contribution to peace in the Middle East as was the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement before it," he said.

"Of course, the main questions are still ahead of us: namely an overall political solution of the Middle East problem."

The British government warmly welcomed the agreement and saluted Mr. Kissinger, while the Italian Foreign Ministry said Italy recognizes that the parties overcame contrasting positions with courage and firmness, opening the prospect of negotiations to re-establish a just peace in the Middle East to the advantage of all people of that region.

German Foreign Minister Hans Genscher said: "The government welcomes the news of an agreement between Israel and Syria on troop disengagement as an important and gratifying development on the road to the settlement of the Middle East conflict."

The Dutch government, said it learned of the agreement "with great satisfaction."

Gratification in Cairo

CAIRO, May 29 (UPI).—Egyptian officials today expressed gratification over the conclusion of a disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria and paid tribute to the staying power and diplomatic skills of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger is due here tomorrow to stop on his current visit to the Middle East—to give President Anwar Sadat a full report on the negotiations and their conclusion. Mr. Kissinger had started his trip with a visit to Mr. Sadat in Alexandria on April 30.

In Egyptian eyes, Mr. Sadat's "gamble" in relying on Mr. Kissinger's personal diplomacy and advising Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to do likewise—has paid off.

Through the weeks of suspense while the success of Mr. Kissinger's visit hung in the balance, there had been considerable concern here that Egypt might find itself isolated in the Arab world.

Bitter Blow Seen

BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI).—The Syrian-Israeli troop disengagement agreement is a bitter blow to the Palestinian guerrillas, in the opinion of Arab press commentators.

Most guerrilla factions have expressed strong opposition to current moves for a negotiated Middle East settlement. They hold that only armed action can regain for them the whole of what was Palestine, including that part which forms the state of Israel.

## Economic Policy Hurts Lower Classes

## Backers of Chile Junta Show Discontent

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, May 29 (UPI).—For eight months, the military junta governing Chile has concentrated on purging the country of leftists and getting the economy back to work. The military's grand design for a new Chile—a plan mentioned often in speeches—has not been laid out in detail.

There are signs now that, among the apparent majority of Chileans who approved the coup against President Salvador Allende's Socialist government last September, more and more are beginning to wonder where their country is being led.

"I think this is Chile's last chance," said a miners' union leader, using a phrase that comes up often in conversation. He had been a party stalwart in the opposition to Mr. Allende, had led strikes and marches and had welcomed the military coup. Now he criticizes the junta's economic policy, wonders why secret arrests and house searches must continue and says he feels a chance for a new start slipping away.

Mandate for Sacrifice

The civilians charged last year with running the economy were given a mandate to impose sacrifices in order to stop truly runaway inflation and to rebuild an economy torn apart by political conflict and government mismanagement.

The civilians imposed sacrifices, by allowing prices to rise at will and keeping wages under control. The result, according to labor leaders, economists, Roman Catholic bishops and housewives, has been that the heaviest burden of sacrifices fell on salaried wage earners, the lower and lower-middle classes that make up the bulk of Chile's population.

"Economic policy is favoring the big guys, not the little people," Rafael Cumsille, president of the 140,000-member Confederation of Retailers and Small Businessmen, said in an interview. His confederation is one of the three lower-middle class professional associations, whose national strikes in 1972 and 1973 brought the Allende government to its knees.

It appears that the confederation members, who rose up against Mr. Allende when his policies threatened their economic survival, are beginning to feel the same way about the military junta.

"If this economic situation goes on much past the end of the year, we'll have to start fighting again," declared Eduardo Gariu, another officer of the confederation. Does that mean you would strike again? He was asked. "Yes," Mr. Gariu said.

The assertion is hard to evaluate because strikes are illegal in Chile, the military's monopoly of power is absolute and the junta has warned that it will not tolerate pressures on the government and that economic sacrifices may be needed until 1978.

Spreading Discontent

However, the discontent is there and it is spreading as the cold, wet Southern Hemisphere winter closes in. The families who live in the two-room wooden shanties of the industrial slums around the cities are cutting cheese, eggs, powdered milk and meat out of their diets. They eat bread and beans and drink tea with no sugar. They say that they have no money to buy clothes or shoes.

There is a grass-roots summation of Chile's recent economic history in one assessment going around the shantytown:

"Under the old government, there was plenty of money but nothing to buy. Now the stores are full, but there is no money."

The government's statistics show a 60 percent rise in the cost of living in the first three months of the year. A 56 percent salary increase was authorized this month and, according to the government's Office of Development and Planning, this will entail printing more money, which will fuel inflation further.

The planning office's first-quarter report says that copper production, the foundation of Chile's economy, is up by 36 percent over last year. Industrial output is up by 5 percent, the report says, but so is unemployment.

Frustrated in part by political persecution but also by the squeeze put on the economy, certain categories of Chilean workers and technicians are leaving the country.

At the same time, Chilean engineers are beginning to return to the Chuquibambilla copper mine, Chile's largest, which they left after the Allende government came to power. The categories of people who are leaving and the categories who are coming back to Chile indicate that, although the junta has not yet established any clear social

policy, its economic policy has a clear social effect.

Chilean society is built on three social and economic castes: the white-skinned and well-educated who fill the professions, managers' offices and the officer corps of the navy, the air force, and the upper reaches of the army; the dark-haired middle managers, technicians and noncommissioned officers; and the workers and soldiers whom all Chileans call

"Rotos," and who are like have high Indian cheekbones thick black hair.

Mr. Allende favored the white class economically. The new economic policy favors executive class.

"There is no doubt about it," asserted an economist who that upper class. "When are free and wages are controlled, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer."

## Rebels' Surest Fund Source Argentine Kidnappings Go

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, May 29 (NYT).—Charles Lockwood, a 65-year-old British-born financier, and Roberto Doallo, the 11-year-old son of a trucker, have never met and probably have never heard of each other.

They have in common the experience of having been kidnapped and ransomed. Mr. Lockwood was the victim of a well-organized guerrilla band that received more than \$1 million in ransom for him and Roberto was seized by two common criminals who collected a ransom of a few thousand dollars.

Kidnapping has in the last three years become the most lucrative crime in Argentina. Publicity has focused mainly on such spectacular abductions as the one that brought the People's Revolutionary Army, a Marxist guerrilla group, a record \$14-million ransom for Victor Samuelson, the general manager of the Exxon Corp.'s Argentine subsidiary.

But relatively few of the kidnappings involve high-priced foreign executives; of more than 500 persons kidnapped last year for ransoms totaling more than \$30 million, only 29 were foreigners.

This year the rate of kidnappings has remained high and once again the vast majority of victims are Argentines—wealthy businessmen and ranchers as well as shopkeepers and members of the working class.

Mr. Lockwood, who was held by guerrillas for eight weeks last year, recalled that his captors told him that they had taken to kidnapping as the easiest source of funds.

"They tried bank robbery but found it too difficult and dangerous, and not nearly as profitable," said Mr. Lockwood, who has lived in Argentina since 1938.

The police also report that guerrillas and common criminals have virtually abandoned bank robbery in favor of kidnapping. The trend began in 1969, when the teenage grandson of a magazine editor became the first Argentine kidnapping victim in 35 years.

The boy had agreed to go on a blind date with a girl who had telephoned him several times.

There were two kidnappings in 1969 and by 1973 the figure was about 10 a week.

More than 30 kidnappers have

been slain by the police thwarted attempts, but the all record is dismal. Only 11 kidnappings were solved in 11 months period ending last April, the time of the last annual report on their performance this field.

Mr. Lockwood was kidnapped last June in what was a classic style. As he left suburban home for his downtown office at 8 a.m., two men blocked his automobile in front and back and several rifles aimed with revolvers machine guns jumped out third car.

Mr. Samuelson was kidnapped in the company's restaurant lunch hour, when his security

lax. "In all, Mr. Lockwood was masked guerrillas—most of youths and four of them were 'We had many interesting' "cussions," he said. "They ed the Cuban and Chinese of socialism, but they badly informed on social in European countries. For them were university type most were more obvious for physical fitness."

Freed on Sunday

Mr. Lockwood was released a Sunday night at a block busy railway station.

One of the guerrillas p arm around my shoulder calmly walked me down the explaining where I was," he

Neither Mr. Lockwood n company has disclosed no ransom payment was made.

Most kidnappings are elaborate than those of Samuelson and Mr. Lockwood. Roberto Doallo, the tr son, was abducted by two rals while he was waiting family car for his father had returned to the house for some papers.

"The criminals who ap not to have planned the rapping, had to ask the b his phone number. They deid \$10,000 for his releas settled for a much smaller that the father raised l working-class neighborhood Avellaneda, a suburb sou Buenos Aires.

"The neighbors began to money among themselves," the father, Ramon Doallo even organized raffles."

## Ulster Strike Ends, Assembly Shelved, U.K. Resumes Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Protestant politicians also speculating privately that sort of reaction might be coming from the Provisionals of the outlawed Irish Repu Army.

During the strike, however Catholic extremists were o tive and so far they have no indication that they o plate retaliation against the estant groups that unseat coalition, which included Catholic.

The economy seemed to bounding speedily. Electrica workers were ordered into the generating plants and by early evening the trily supplies were said about 45 percent of normal pared to the 20 percent the valled yesterday.

The decision in London to suspend the assembly than dissolve it appeared a concession to the strick absence of the 15-ma ecutive that was the chief making body, the Assembly only remaining governmen for Northern Ireland.

Vorster, Smith

Profess No Wo

On Mozambiq

JOHANNESBURG, Ma (UPI).—Prime Minister Vorster and visiting Rio Prime Minister Ian Smith said the prospect of a black erment in neighboring M bique did not alarm them.

At a joint news confere Pretoria, they said their on ern was that a black g ment in Portugal's East A colony should be "good stable."

"They said the same a to possible black rule in L West African colony of A Both colonies border South and Rhodesia, the two ren white-governed regimes in ern Africa.

Angola and Mozambique been promised national re dums within a year, to their own future, by the nterment in Lisbon.

Mr. Vorster and Mr. f who flew in from Salisbury yesterday, said they were di ing the entire southern scene, but said the situat too fluid now to make predi

Korea Talks to Reopen

SEOUL, May 29 (Reuters).—Talks on reunifying families separated by the border will be resumed by North and South Korea at Panmunjom on July 10 after a year's stalemate, the Red Cross said today.

**H. Stern**  
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## Comeback Bid at 73

Morse Handily Wins  
Senate Primary Race

AND, Ore., May 29 (AP).—Sen. Wayne Morse, in an attempt at 73, won the Oregon Democratic primary nomination and a seat in the Senate.

Morse had been in the Senate 34 years.

Sen. Morse won the Democratic primary in 1973 but lost in the general election to Sen. Mark Hatfield.

Sen. Morse, one of the first in Oregon to campaign against the war in Vietnam and a constant critic of what he called presidential usurpation of congressional powers, predicted victory over Sen. Packwood in November.

"I'm going to pick up where I left off," he said, adding, "There's the worst news for Nixon that anyone could send to him."

With 1,796 of 2,514 precincts reporting, Mr. Morse had 104,065 votes, or 49.1 percent; Jason Roe 83,539, or 39.4 percent, and two minor candidates had 11.5 percent.

**Voting in Kentucky**

In Kentucky, Republican Sen. Marlow Cook and Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford brushed aside their opponents in Senate primaries yesterday. Both expressed confidence for their November showdown.

"I will go to Washington to serve every Kentuckian," Gov. Ford, 49, said. "A return to personal government can be achieved, as we tear down the barriers of federal isolationism."

Sen. Cook, 47, who is completing his first six-year Senate term, said he was "delighted to pick up the challenge. For a Republican it's always a close race in this Democratic state, but we have a good record of coming through."

**Other Oregon Voting**

In Oregon's GOP gubernatorial primary, State Sen. Victor Atiyeh was a surprise victor over Secretary of State Clay Myers.

Former State Treasurer Robert Straub and State Sen. Betty Roberts led eight other candidates in the battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Tom McCall, a Republican, was barred under the state constitution from seeking a third consecutive term.

With 1,894 of 2,514 precincts reporting, Sen. Atiyeh had 89,066 votes, or 60.9 percent, in the GOP primary; Mr. Myers 48,685, or 33.2 percent, and three minor candidates, 5.9 percent. In the Democratic primary, Mr. Straub had 64,141 votes, or 39.5 percent; Sen. Roberts 58,594, or 30.9 percent; State Treasurer Jim Redden 51,961, or 27.4 percent, and seven minor candidates, 7.9 percent.

**News Analysis**

Message in Nixon's Report:  
No Painless Cure to Inflation

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI).—The message between the lines of President Nixon's interim economic report to Congress yesterday was that the government has no quick or painless cure for inflation and that the public had better brace itself for a rough period of persistent inflation and a determined squeeze on non-defense spending.

Strangely, on an election year, the emphasis was on what Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, described as "fundamental old-time religion."

That means the orthodox, across-the-board anti-inflation weapons—tight and costly credit and a nonmilitary budget so lean that nearly everyone shares the misery of what in other countries has been called a dose of austerity.

Authoritative sources confirmed that Mr. Nixon in recent days has expressed privately an enthusiasm for cutting the 1975 budget that he had not voiced even a few years ago. He was supported in that view by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and by William Simon, the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Unlikely Trim**

In contrast, Budget Director Roy Ash emphasized to reporters yesterday the unlikelihood that as much as \$5 billion could be trimmed from the \$305 billion planned to be spent in the fiscal year that starts July 1.

Mr. Ash seemed to entertain more sympathetically, however, the idea of balancing the budget in the fiscal year 1976, a feat that he said would require congressional scaling down of spending programs now on the books.



REMEMBRANCE—Sen. Edward Kennedy places a rose on the grave of President Kennedy in Arlington Cemetery yesterday, the 57th anniversary of his birth.

Ford Says He Will Not Discuss  
Alleged Belittling by Nixon

By Marjorie Hunter

CHARLOTTE, N.C., May 29 (UPI).—Vice-President Ford declined comment here yesterday on a published report that President Nixon recently belittled Mr. Ford's qualifications to be president.

"I think any comment on that ought to come from the White House," Mr. Ford said in an impromptu news conference here. "I don't think under the circumstances I ought to make any observations."

The report, appearing in this week's issue of Newsweek magazine, stated: "There are signs that President Nixon is considerably disenchanted with Vice-President Ford. One straw in the wind came recently when former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York spent 30 minutes in the Oval Office with Nixon. Seated at his desk, the President asked Rockefeller contemptuously: 'Can you get Gerald Ford sitting in this chair?'"

**Complimentary Things**

While declining comment on the report, Mr. Ford noted that Mr. Nixon had said some "fairly complimentary" things about him at the time Mr. Ford was chosen to be Vice-President last fall.

"I can only go back personally to the comments made at the time of my nomination and any modification of that, if any, ought to come from the White House," Mr. Ford said.

The Vice-President also sought to quell reports that relations between him and President Nixon have become strained.

"The President and I have had an excellent, personal, social, political relationship and I see no change whatsoever despite what some have speculated," Mr. Ford said. "We are firm friends. I admire him."

Mr. Ford met with Mr. Nixon at a cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday. He said: "The President was very friendly and very complimentary in several instances."

A White House spokesman also has denied that relations between the President and Mr. Ford have become strained.

**361 Abnormalities**

In 1973 Reported In U.S. A-Plants

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI).—A total of 361 "abnormal events" occurred at the nation's 42 nuclear-power plants last year, the Atomic Energy Commission reported yesterday.

None of the abnormalities resulted in health hazards, an AEC spokesman said. The events included loss of power because of storms, failures of electronic equipment and a variety of leaks.

A report summarizing the problems said that each of the plants operating by the end of the year had had at least one such event. The most at one plant, 63, occurred at the Browns Ferry Unit 1 Plant at Decatur, Ala.

More than half the problems were considered insignificant. Twelve of them involved the release of radioactivity above permissible limits beyond plant-side boundaries although the total amount of radioactivity released was within safety limits.

A spokesman said 11 of the releases of radioactivity, in the form of gaseous iodine-131, were related to leaks in the main cooling system of the Quad Cities Plant, operated at Cordova, Ill., by Commonwealth Edison and the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co. The other release occurred at the Fallsdale Plant, operated at South Haven, Mich., by Consumers Power Co., and was caused by a human error.

Two of the six other significant failures occurred at the Surry Plant at Gravel Neck, Va., two occurred at the Vermont Yankee Plant at Vernon, Vt., and one each was reported at the Indian Point Plant, Indian Point, N. Y., and the Nine Mile Plant at Scriba, N. Y.

Caetano Is Housed  
In Rio Monastery

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29 (Reuters).—Former Portuguese Premier Marcelo Caetano has moved into a Benedictine monastery here, the superior of the Sao Bento Monastery said.

Mr. Caetano, who was granted political asylum in Brazil with former President Americo Thomaz, arrived from Madeira last Monday. Adm. Thomas is living with friends in a Rio suburb.

## Impeachment Inquiry Finishes Initial Phase

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today completed the initial phase of its investigation of President Nixon's role in Watergate and the special counsel described the case as "of extreme seriousness."

But the counsel, John Doar, cautioned against making any judgments "until we have considered all the evidence."

His assessment of the case presented so far was concurred in by Albert Jenner, the minority counsel for the inquiry, who said, "I think what has been presented to the committee up to this moment is of extreme seriousness for the Constitution and institutions of the country."

The committee completed this phase after its eighth day of listening to evidence in closed session.

The committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., emphasized at a briefing after the closed session that the panel's investigation of the Watergate cover-up is not complete. He said additional evidence, including testimony from witnesses, will be received later.

Earlier, James St. Clair, the President's chief Watergate lawyer, suggested that the committee hear the entire Watergate case before moving on to other areas, such as the International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust settlement and political contributions from dairy cooperatives.

Mr. St. Clair also said that he would have no objection to the playing in public of the taped presidential conversations in the possession of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. St. Clair said that he favors making public all the Watergate evidence received so far by the committee in its impeachment inquiry and the opening of future sessions of the committee.

The committee is considering public release of much of the evidence, but there has been no proposal for a public airing of the tapes.

Although it has been turned down in most of its requests for tapes, the committee has 19 tapes that were obtained from the special Watergate prosecutor's office, including a March 21, 1973, conversation between President Nixon and former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

That tape, on which Mr. Nixon and Dean discussed payments to keep convicted Watergate burglar Howard Hunt Jr. quiet, has become a focal point of the impeachment inquiry. Mr. Nixon claims that he first learned of the Watergate cover-up during that conversation.

The committee is scheduled to vote tomorrow on several issues, including the release of evidence and the opening of future hearings.

The committee also is preparing to issue new subpoenas for more tapes, despite Mr. Nixon's declaration that he would give the committee no more Watergate evidence.

Yesterday, Judiciary Committee Republicans were advised by the staff to help seek congressional authorization to go to court for a judgment upholding the panel's right to subpoena evidence from Mr. Nixon.

Both Democrats and Republicans, meeting in party caucuses yesterday, decided to support a

**Public Donations**

For Nixon Taxes Now at \$90,000

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—Public donations designed to help President Nixon pay his delinquent federal income taxes now total \$90,000, the White House announced today.

Except for anonymous donations, the money is being returned to the donors, since Mr. Nixon has announced that he will pay the taxes himself.

The anonymous funds, which the White House said came to \$4,341, were turned over, according to Mr. Nixon's request, to the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to aid victims of recent Midwest tornadoes.

The White House said that the money will be turned over to three non-government disaster-relief organizations: the Red Cross, the Mennonite Organization and the Salvation Army.

Most contributions sent to the President were in gifts ranging from \$1 to \$10, with schoolchildren sending in coins as well, the White House said. The largest contribution, the White House indicated, was \$10,000. The donor was not identified.

**Last 3 French Papers**

In E. Flanders to Close

## 'Extreme Seriousness' of Situation Noted

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today completed the initial phase of its investigation of President Nixon's role in Watergate and the special counsel described the case as "of extreme seriousness."

request for a new subpoena. The request will be made tomorrow at a committee meeting by counsel Doar.

Republican support also is expected at the meeting for a letter notifying Mr. Nixon that he failed to comply with two subpoenas last week and calling his attention to the constitutional authority on which the committee's impeachment inquiry is based. Types of 11 presidential conversations and nine months of presidential diaries were requested in the subpoenas.

At their caucuses, Judiciary Committee Democrats generally supported both open hearings and the release of the evidence on hand, while Republicans opposed them.

Rep. Rodino said after the Democratic caucus that he

thought there would be at least one public hearing next week.

**Protest Resignation**

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The lawyer who headed the prosecution of former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resigned Friday from the special Watergate prosecutor's office in protest against a decision to allow Kleindienst to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge.

A source in the prosecutor's office said yesterday that the lawyer, Joseph Connolly, felt that Kleindienst should have been charged with perjury for his testimony before a Senate committee investigating the disposition of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

## N.Y. Cancer Doctor Denies Faking Data

By Jane E. Brndv

DARIEN, Conn., May 29 (UPI).—Dr. William Summerlin, the physician-scientist at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City who was found last week by a committee at the institute to have falsified and misrepresented research findings, said yesterday that although he had darkened the skin of mice with a pen he had not faked any results or consciously reported untrue findings.

In a news conference at his home here, Dr. Summerlin, 35, said the two mice he had colored last March 26 were among 18

animals, all of which had accepted skin grafts from genetically different animals.

The coloring incident was said to have been an attempt by Dr. Summerlin to prove to his mentor, Dr. Robert Good, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, that it was possible to transplant tissue to genetically unrelated animals without using dangerous drugs to suppress rejection, a process by which a body's immunologic defense system rejects a transplanted organ.

**Practical Importance**

Such an achievement would have considerable practical importance in organ transplantation and in the treatment of patients requiring skin grafts.

A second finding of the committee against Dr. Summerlin—that on several occasions he had misrepresented the results of experimental transplants of human corneas into rabbits' eyes—was described by Dr. Summerlin as "an honest mistake." He said he truly believed that the transplants had been successful.

"My error was not in knowingly promulgating false data, but rather in succumbing to extreme pressure placed on me by the institute director to publicize information regarding the rabbits," Dr. Summerlin said in a formal statement.

His version of the incident was a picture of a scientist under extreme pressure to produce results for a superior who he felt had lost faith in him. This stress, combined with what he described as a tremendous work load, produced total "physical and mental exhaustion" that ended in the "irrational act" of coloring the mice, Dr. Summerlin said.

The researcher said his responsibility at the cancer center involved heading a laboratory where 25 research projects were being conducted simultaneously. He also had a great deal of administrative work that included writing numerous grant applications at Dr. Good's request, his own research, teaching and the care of the hospital's dermatology patients he said.

**Half of All Patients**

About half of all patients who visit doctors have digestive complaints—dyspepsia, heartburn, constipation. About 10 percent of all surgery is to patch up something in the gastrointestinal tract.

Although 15 million Americans have digestive diseases ranging from peptic ulcer to pancreaticitis, surprisingly little basic research has been done to get at their causes and produce new treatments.

Ulcers of the stomach and the duodenum, the section of small intestine immediately below the stomach, appear to be the first major targets of a new scientific interest in digestive diseases.

**Americans to Honor Lafayette, Rochambeau**

PARIS, May 29 (UPI).—American members of the Society of the Cincinnati will hold ceremonies in Paris tomorrow and Friday to honor two Frenchmen who fought in the American War of Independence, the society said today.

A statement said representatives will place wreaths at the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette and before the statue of Marshal Jean-Baptiste de Rochambeau. Lafayette aided Americans in the Revolution and Rochambeau commanded troops sent to help the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

**U.S. Army Chief**

In Europe Denies Outback Is Slated

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The U.S. Army commander in Europe says that military manpower trimmed from headquarters and support elements will be used to strengthen combat units rather than returned to the United States.

Gen. Michael Davidson said no net reductions in U.S. military strength in Europe are planned.

Gen. Davidson's statement countered persistent reports that the United States would cut its forces in Europe by about 20,000 support troops.

"The whole name of the game is to plow back manpower savings into improved combat capability," Gen. Davidson said.

**Two Britons in Spain**

For Talks on Gibraltar

## 'Impeachment' Watch Shows Nixon on Face

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., May 29 (UPI).—For all those who were amused by the Mickey Mouse and Spiro Agnew watches, a new timepiece is set to hit the market, the "impeachment time" watch.

The creation of a Southfield businessman, the face features a caricature of President Nixon with his hands raised in the familiar victory salute.

Surrounding the cartoon is the legend "Impeachment Time" and beneath it, "With Honor."

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**Born Aide to U.S.**

BONN, May 29 (UPI).—Georg Leber, West German Minister of Defense, flew to Washington today for talks with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, an aide said.

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**Last 3 French Papers**

In E. Flanders to Close

BRUSSELS, May 29 (Reuters).—The last three French-language newspapers in East Flanders, a Flemish-speaking department of Belgium, will stop publication June 30.

The Rosell group, which owns the three papers, La Métropole and Le Matin of Antwerp and La Flandre Libérale of Ghent, said today that overhead and wage costs were too high to keep the papers going. Their total daily circulation is 33,000.

**Spain Fines a Priest**

BARCELONA, May 29 (UPI).—Local authorities have fined the Rev. Jaime Serrach 50,000 pesetas (\$900) for his role in a recent boycott of bus services in suburban Santa Coloma de Gramanet.

**Two Britons in Spain**

For Talks on Gibraltar

MADRID, May 29 (UPI).—Two British Foreign Office officials arrived today for talks about Gibraltar with Spanish representatives.

British authorities in London have said the talks—to be held tomorrow and Friday—are exploratory and "without prior commitment on the British side."

Clashes  
w/ Dis  
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apping



Rev. Billy Graham

Graham Calls  
Transcripts  
Disturbing

Judith Cummings

YORK, May 29 (UPI).—Rev. Billy Graham has called the transcripts of President Nixon's Watergate conversations "a profoundly disturbing and disappointing experience."

He said that, as Mr. Nixon's "he has no intention of giving him now."

Graham, who in the past referred only infrequently to the Watergate affair, made the remarks in a statement yesterday from his home in Great Neck, N.Y., in response to questions from The New York Times and the Associated Press.

Mr. Graham declared, "I cannot but deplore the tone implied in these transcripts. It was not clear, however, from his comments referred to the use of what he called 'objectionable language' transcripts or to substantiate statements related in the transcripts."

A spokesman for the Georgetown said that Mr. Graham was traveling and not able to add to the original statement.

**Not Suspended**

In apparent response to a priest's recent defense of Nixon's use of profanity—the 54-salaried member of the White House staff—Mr. Graham

ou shall not take the name Lord thy God in vain" is a commandment which has not been suspended, regardless of any release tensions."

priest, the Rev. John McLaughlin, in an unusual news conference earlier this month, defended the profanity as a sign of emotional drainage.

At that time, a number of religious spokesmen have been forth to express varying degrees of dismay over the caliber of leadership revealed in transcripts.

**White House Services**

Graham has been a personal and occasional adviser to Nixon for many years and a number of White House services at the President's disposal. The evangelist has not, however, pointed to association with previous presidents, particularly the late Lyndon B. Johnson.

He said about the friendship years ago, Mr. Graham said: "I am not as close to him as I am to people like me. I am not as close to him as I am to people like me."

**Connecticut Removes**

Alcoholism as Crime

STAFFORD, Conn., May 29 (UPI).—Gov. Thomas Meskill today signed a bill striking alcoholism from the list of crimes in Connecticut's Criminal Code setting up alcoholism-treatment programs throughout the

state still can pick up a convicted person and detain him 48 hours. They cannot arrest

**DEATH NOTICE**

Quick Albert E. died on 7th May at short illness in Amsterdam.

هكذا صحت الدنيا

Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal

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OF  
LORDS**

8 years old

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AMSTERDAM



## Protecting the Presidency

For months now—or has it been years?—President Nixon has been telling us that he has been withholding evidence, defying subpoenas and inviting confrontations in the courts for the sake of protecting the presidency. He has been acting, he regularly tells us, not for his own sake but for the preservation of the executive privileges, stability and authority of the office he will turn over to future presidents. These are admirable objectives—or would be if they were not being deflected by the purposes to which Mr. Nixon has put them. For one must ask a few questions. Authority to do what? To manipulate and misuse the police and regulatory powers of government? Stability in what sense and at what price? Is stability synonymous with merely continuing in office, no matter what crimes or improprieties or abuses of office may be committed in the president's name and with his authority? Privileges such as confidentiality to protect what? To protect executive office conversations where criminal activity is seriously contemplated?

The point is this: The presidency that Mr. Nixon has by his own acts created will in fact establish standards for the conduct of the office by future presidents. And this is something the House Judiciary Committee needs to keep firmly in mind as it proceeds with the impeachment proceedings. For in a particular sense Richard Nixon is right. It is much less the fate of Mr. Nixon that is at stake than the character of the American presidency. Thus a vote against impeachment—a vote in effect to do nothing—will say something of enduring significance about what is tolerable and acceptable behavior on the part of future presidents. And it will not be enough to rest such a vote on some narrow legalistic point, as one might in a different kind of proceeding. On the contrary, given the body of public knowledge now generally available, and given the implications of that knowledge, it will surely be required of any self-respecting congressman that he explain how he squares the conduct of the Nixon presidency with the minimum expectations of the public concerning the office.

We raise this matter, which you would think was self-evident, only because it does

not appear to be all that obvious to some members of Congress. Understandably, but regrettably, there seems to be a mad search on for some way to avoid the burden of judgment, a futile hope that some particular piece of paper or shred of evidence or fragment of a transcript will materialize to resolve the issue for the legislators. This forlorn wish is analogous to a feeling existing outside the Congress that the next "horror," whatever it may be, will dissolve all further grounds for doubt and bring the tawdry affair to an end. In both cases, what we have is a flight from judgment, an abdication of responsibility.

Now what does this mean for the Judiciary Committee in practical terms? It means, first of all, that the committee members should take charge of the impeachment process and refuse to let the President define their duties and their rights. While continuing to seek the evidentiary material they have requested, they should also acknowledge the implications of the President's refusal to surrender it voluntarily. And on the basis of this they should further acknowledge that the material they have in hand relating to specific incidents, while perhaps not adequate for a criminal trial, is not being used in a criminal trial. Their obligation is not to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the President has committed crimes; rather it is to decide whether the information at their disposal does or does not constitute reasonable grounds for returning a bill of impeachment on which the full House will have an opportunity to vote. Even this would be no more than the equivalent of an indictment—the formal presentation of charges which the Senate would then be obliged to resolve.

If the Judiciary Committee lets itself get bogged down in disputes over the meaning of one piece of evidence, as if it were a trial jury, or if various of its members seek to buy time by endlessly pursuing an air-tight, politically risk-free case, they will be abdication of responsibility. What is wanted is an act of will and judgment. It cannot be avoided because a failure to act would in itself be a judgment by default. And it would be a judgment not just upon the Nixon presidency but upon the standards this nation sets for future presidents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Tragedy in Ulster

The collapse of Northern Ireland's five-month-old moderate provisional government is a triumph for the Protestant extremists—and for their temporarily quiescent Catholic counterparts—that spells almost certain tragedy for Ulster.

In explaining the decision of his fellow Protestant moderates to step down, Brian Faulkner, head of the coalition government, said: "We are not prepared to see our country paralyzed and to see our people die." In fact, this surrender to extremist pressure threatens to unleash a new wave of bigotry and bloodshed that could paralyze the province as never before in a long and bloody history.

The return of direct rule from London, which some Protestants advocate, would be at best a temporary expedient of which all parties would soon tire, especially the British.

who would be faced with the impossible task of imposing civility and peace where there is apparently little will for either.

Any attempt to establish a new stop-gap government in Stormont faces the same stresses from extremists on both sides that have brought down the first experiment in coalition rule that was launched so hopefully at Sunningdale last December. Nevertheless the Sunningdale solution, which painstakingly sought to develop a rational Irish answer to the Irish problem, remains the best if not the only hope for peace in Ulster. If the people of Northern Ireland, Protestant and Catholic, now turn their backs on this invitation to reason, no one can save them from the terrible fate toward which sectarian extremism is again leading them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Left-Slanted Emotionalism

As the numerous political groupings in Portugal, currently numbering more than 80, gradually crystallize into parties, the common factor emerging is the impossibility of any group assuming any label that could be interpreted as "conservative." Public opinion in the present atmosphere demands word-forms indicating "social," "socializing" or "socialist" tendencies. The public currently associates conservatism with "exploitation" and "immobilism" and anyone entering the lists with that sort of attribute would be doomed to failure at the start. The state television organization and the newspapers, themselves wallowing in the intoxication of liberation and in many cases indulging in left-wing opportunism into the bargain, are playing an important part in maintaining this climate of opinion in being.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Schmidt's Paris Visit

Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing... will make a start on taking a hard look at some of Europe's current difficulties, particularly in the economic and financial fields. Both men are former finance ministers of their respective governments, and already have a respect for each other and a habit of working together. At his press conference in

Bonn, Schmidt gave promising evidence that he intends to take a broadly-based, outward-looking attitude, even suggesting that West Germany would have to make financial and monetary sacrifices to help weaker members of the European Community.

If this is going to be Schmidt's line in the European field, it will be a courageous one.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Giscard's Choice

The appointment of Jacques Chirac to be prime minister of France means that the technocrats have taken over—perhaps for a long time. It would not be wise for France's EEC partners to expect much change in French policy in Europe. French interests remain the same as they were when Mr. Chirac—as minister of agriculture—walked out of the ministers' meeting in Brussels over the inadequacy of the proposed rise in the price of beef.

More than ever now with inflation becoming intolerable and with the effects of the oil price rises yet to come, the French government will have to look after French interests. If these interests can be furthered through the EEC, then France will cooperate. Otherwise France will obstruct—or Mr. Chirac is no longer the man he was.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

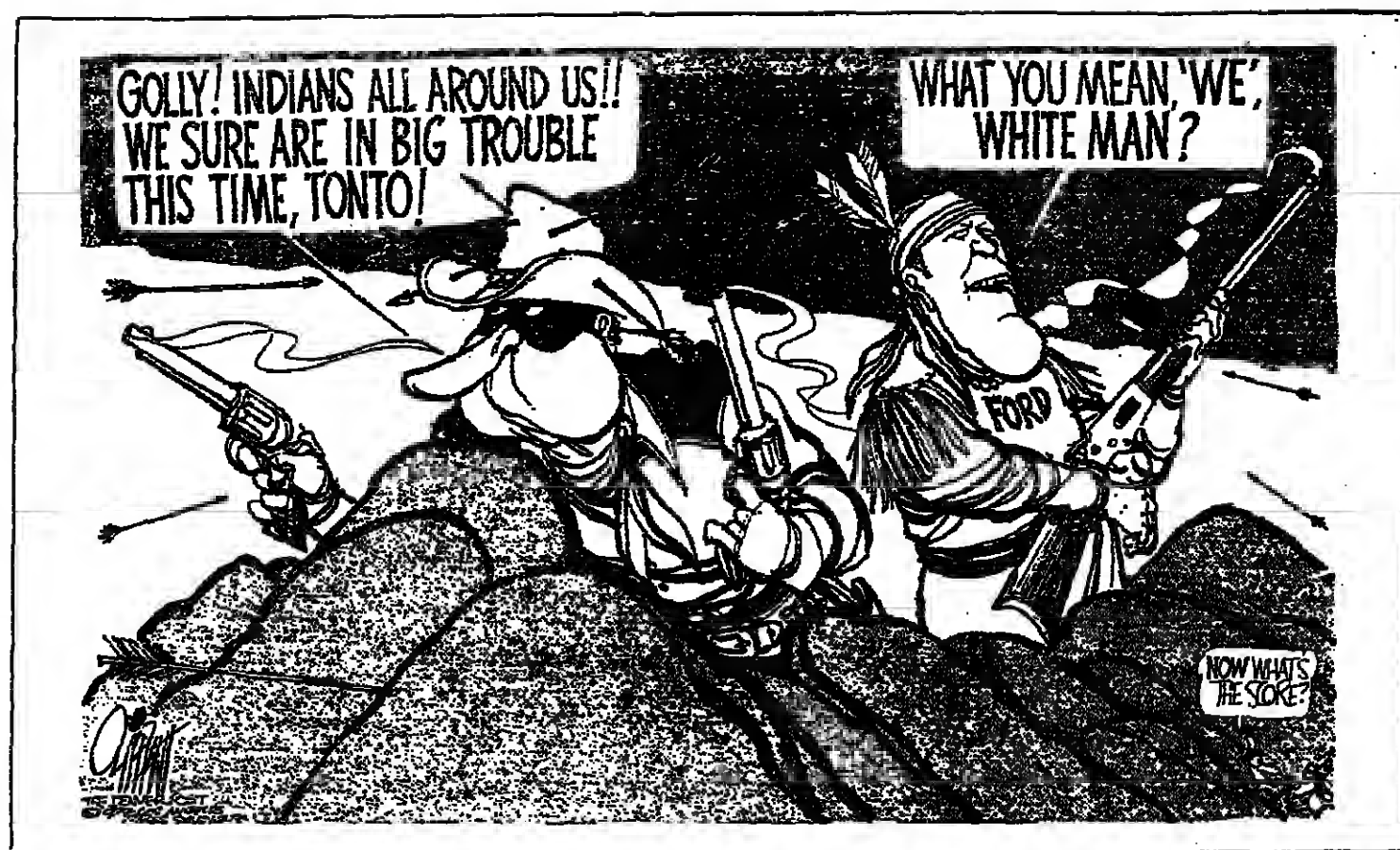
May 30, 1899

NEW YORK—The reproduction of pictures by telegraph has now passed the experimental stage in the United States, and the Herald is daily receiving and transmitting drawings between New York and distant cities. Recently the Herald telegraphed a picture of the first gun fired in Manila to Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston. Now that man can send and reproduce pictures over the wires, civilization has reached another milestone.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1924

MOSCOW—Proposals to transfer the body of Karl Marx from London to Moscow have excited many comments from a number of high officials in the Soviet government who own the body to be brought here and reburied beside Lenin under the shadow of the "axis of the Kremlin." It has been pointed out that it is not a matter for the Soviet government to decide upon the fate of the body of Karl Marx, who must give his permission.



## India's Nuclear Test: Political Fallout?

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—On March 21, 1963, President Kennedy remarked that "I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be 10 nuclear powers instead of four and by 1975, 15 or 20." At the time JFK was trying to nail down the Soviet Union an agreement to ban nuclear tests; he had hopes that all tests, including those conducted underground, would be barred. The most he could get, however, was a ban on tests above ground and in space. Ever since, underground testing has continued; even today there is hope for no more than a limit on the size of nuclear weapons that may be tested underground, not a limitation on all testing.

Along with a test ban, at the time, there were on and off negotiations for a companion treaty, one to halt nuclear proliferation: that is, to get non-nuclear powers voluntarily to give up their nuclear options. On March 5, 1970, the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) finally went into effect. But, as the recent initial test by India shows, it has not halted proliferation.

Currently the NPT has 105 national signatures; of these nations, only 83 have finally ratified the treaty and forewarn making nuclear explosives. There is, of course, no essential difference between an explosion for weapons purposes and one for what India calls "peaceful uses of atomic energy."

France and China would have nothing to do with either the test ban or NPT; both are now nuclear weapons powers, along with the original trio, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Since India's test explosion was underground, it did not violate the test ban treaty to which India subscribed.

### U.S. Ratification

NPT was essentially a creation of the Johnson administration though brought into effect in the early Nixon years. The Nixon administration, and Henry Kissinger in particular, never thought much of this approach, but since it had gone so far by the time Mr. Nixon took office, the agreement was sent to the Senate and ratified.

Of the nations with the industrial potential to make nuclear weapons, only Canada and Sweden, in the West, and East Germany and its Warsaw Pact allies, in the East, have both signed and ratified. Among those who have signed but not yet ratified are West Germany, Japan, Egypt, and Switzerland. Those who have not even signed include Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina. However, West Germany and Japan, after long hassles over inspection provisions, are now expected to ratify, unless some last minute hitch, such as the Indian example, intervenes. Taiwan has both signed and ratified, incidentally.

The net result, then, is that NPT has turned out to be pretty much of a bust. President Kennedy's fear of 15 or 20 nuclear powers by 1975 is not going to come true, but the potential remains. The knowledge and technology are both evident in a good many nations; only the decision to act, as in the Indian case, has yet to be taken. Pakistan now is hinting it will do so.

### Too Mechanistic

The truth of the matter, it seems to me—looking back over the history of arms control measures—is that such measures tend to be looked upon too mechanistically. That is, too often advocates believe that such an agreement will help dampen national rivalries and, thereby, make the world a bit safer for all. The reality is that arms control measures—those with substantial meaning—are the product of the international political environment. This is not to denigrate the work of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has struggled so long and so hard for various agreements, or of United Nations and other groups as well. Their work is essential, but it provides, in the end, only the tools for political decision making.

In the case of India, the New Delhi government once sought a joint Soviet-American nuclear guarantee against China. The best it could get, however, was a

rather meaningless pledge of UN action in case it, or any other nation, was "a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used." Quite obviously that was not enough, and understandably so. In the case of India, a terribly poor nation, the perceived defense necessity of having nuclear weapons overrode the expense involved. India is not likely to have any meaningful nuclear power for a considerable time; but by spending millions of dollars more, it will at least have enough to have some deterrent effect on its neighbors.

Israel's refusal to have anything to do with the NPT is clearly a device of deterrence against its Arab neighbors. As a recent study at the Adlai Stevenson Institute puts it, were Israel to give up the nuclear option "its psycho-

logical-deterrence value vis-à-vis the Arabs would be undercut, and its proven usefulness as a bargaining counter in procuring conventional arms" from the United States "would be greatly diminished."

Kissinger is operating on the assumption that the way to keep nuclear weapons from springing up in the Mideast is to bring about a political peace. And he is right, just as he is right in believing that the way to keep the Arab oil taps open is to create an Arab-Israeli settlement or at least a *modus vivendi* in the meantime.

China, France, India and others have long contended that NPT was a Soviet-American device to limit the nuclear club in their own interests. In this they are right, but not totally right. Any limitation on nuclear weapons is

to everybody's benefit. The Nixon-Kissinger approach has been to concentrate on the central threat of a Soviet-American nuclear clash by means of the strategic arms (SALT) agreements. This, too, I believe is right. But arms control alone, however important, is only part of the problem; the central issue is the whole range of political agreements (or as Kissinger would have it, of political power balance) among the five centers of current power, the United States, the U.S.S.R., China, Japan and Western Europe.

The Indian nuclear explosion, then, may reasonably be deplored because it complicates the problem. But it is not disastrous in itself. And it should be no excuse for exacerbating American-Indian relations; rather it should spur efforts to improve those relations in non-nuclear fields.

## Archibald Cox in Virginia

By James Reston

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — When President Nixon dismissed Archibald Cox as his special prosecutor in the Watergate case, he not only misjudged the public outcry that followed, but liberated Cox to speak out on the rules of law and impeachment. This may very well prove to be one of Nixon's fatal mistakes.

For there is confusion in the country and even in the Congress now about what the rules of law and impeachment are, and Cox is using his freedom to write and speak to clarify the issues to the press, television and Congress.

Many other men in his situation might have destroyed their influence by roaring around the country like a loose cannon, firing at the man who fired him, but not Cox. He appeared here to address the law graduates at the University of Virginia the other day and talked with the sweep of the centuries and the kindliness of a neighborly judge. No rancor. No vindictiveness. No pessimism about the law or the republic. But on fidelity to the Constitution and the process of applying it to the President, as to any other citizen, he was unyielding.

### Law Paramount

On a personal note, he told the graduates that the ideal of their profession was precisely as Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. had defined it: "To live greatly within the law." Central to the law was the life of the mind. "The law's concern is men and women, their daily lives, their joys and sorrows, their fears and aspirations, their mean pursuits and high adventures."

But the law was paramount, he insisted, for the president as for every other citizen. It was concerned with the rules and forms of human organization—to put it most simply, with helping people to live together.

In this sense, he said, law depends upon voluntary compliance, and compliance upon the

notion that the law binds all men equally, the judges no less than the judged, the governors no less than the governed, the highest officials equally with the lowest officials.

"We inherit the tradition of seven or eight centuries of continuous concern for the institutions and aspirations... that make for a free and civilized society. It is not the age of the profession that matters... what matters most is that through the centuries the men of law have been persistently concerned with the resolution of disputes... in ways that enable society to achieve a minimum of force and a maximum of reason."

Then, and only then, did he address the graduates—on a green slope under towering trees planted in Jefferson's time—on the application of these principles to Watergate and Nixon, whom he seldom mentioned.

The question raised now, he said, stripped of legal jargon, was very simple: "Shall guilt or innocence in the criminal trials of White House aides be determined upon full consideration of all the evidence found relevant, competent and unprivileged by due process of law; or shall the evidence from the White House be confined to what a single individual (the President), highly interested in the outcome, is willing to make available?"

### Unmistakable

Cox, with his mortarboard back on his head talking quietly to this company of graduates and friends, seemed now to be back in his old role as solicitor general addressing the Supreme Court. His language was decorous, his sentences long, but his meaning unmistakable. Should the President have the right to define what was an impeachable offense; should he have the power to decide what evidence the House of Representatives should have, and to refuse the evidence

requested, and select, edit, and fiddle with the evidence he produced?

Cox took up the President's arguments one by one, and proceeded to argue against them. He rejected the argument that the President could avoid the jurisdiction of the courts or disobey their ruling if they make one. "Should the courts order production (of the tapes), failure to comply would, in my judgment, be the most serious of impeachable offenses... it would assert an arbitrary, executive power to block full and impartial inquiry into executive wrongdoing."

And refusal to supply evidence to the Judiciary Committee of the House in its impeachment proceedings, Cox argued, would be even worse. "The President's lawyers say that he may not be indicted," Cox observed, "and that his guilt or innocence of wrongdoing must be decided by the processes of impeachment. If impeachment is to be a viable method of inquiring into alleged executive misconduct, the House of Representatives—the grand inquest of the nation—must have the right of access to whatever evidence it judges necessary."

### His Conclusion

Here Cox reached his conclusion. "In my view," he said, "the refusal to comply with the Judiciary Committee's subpoena denies presidential accountability... failure of the committee to treat the refusal as a major ground for impeachment would go far to concede that executive wrongdoing is beyond the reach of any form of law."

It would be easy to underestimate the effect of this quiet man with his courteous, amiable manner, his skinny bow ties and understated volleys. The University of Virginia has not normally been regarded as the root of rebellion since Jefferson's days, but Archibald Cox was something of a triumph here on commencement day.

The press brushed him off, but Fred Graham of CBS put him on the Cronkite show and the full text will be in the Congressional Record. So the Saturday night massacre of Cox and Richardson goes on. While the courts and the Congress loiter along, these quiet cannons keep talking and defining and adding evidence and historical perspective to the impeachment process.

## Letters

### Watergate View

If one reflects not on whether Mr. Nixon knew of the Watergate break-in on a date earlier than he has stated he did, but only on the manner in which he and his assistants handled the affair and its aftermath, two things that do not as yet seem to have received much attention in the many activities connected with this affair.

The first is that "taking the Fifth," that is, refusing to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, suddenly became the suggested procedure to be used by the more vulnerable among the Watergate principals. Twenty years ago, the latter were among the very ones who found that procedure a very contemptible thing to do—even when it was later found to have been invoked to protect innocent people's reputations.

The second, more awful aspect

is this: Given the ambiguity, equivocation, and indecision now so evident in the questionable character of the present administration, if Mr. Nixon had had to deal with the slightest escalation of belligerent acts during last October's Mideast crises, what kind of national consensus could be possibly have obtained? What rational decisions could have been expected? And, by extension, what kind of rationality may now be expected in a crisis situation?

M.B.C. DOV.

### New Scenario?

Is it just possible that the House Judiciary Committee may be preparing a scenario of its own—a sequel to the one put out by the White House—to be entitled "Executive Deceit"? LANCELOT IVES.

Madrid.

## Oil Profits And the Demagogue

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Mr. Alan Roy of National Review, a man who was born to understand economics even as Vladimir I. Witiz was born to play the piano, has lately made it a hobby to probe some of the stuff the doctors are selling on the market of oil. His findings are too tedious to pass along as items.

In a recent issue, Time magazine referred to the price of Occidental Petroleum as rising "a stunning 718 cents." That's the kind of figure that bounces about the con feeding the demagogues—causing people like the A.P.I. and economist Robert Lekach to wonder whether we should nationalize oil, thus setting a problem for good and all way England settled hers by nationalizing coal. But back to Occidental.

It turns out that the Occidental Petroleum company is a coal producer, and the rise in the price of coal has far more rapid than even of domestic crude oil. Mr. Roy only two percent of the crude Occidental sold in the U.S. States came from its own domestic wells. Last year, Occidental did extremely well: on the chemicals, fertilizer, and Now, profits from Occidental and gas divisions rose 54 percent internationally. But sales were far more in proportion. So actual profits per dollar sales went down—from 3.7 percent. In 1971, Occidental faced a similar loss. In 1971, return to the stockholder's pathetic 1.3 percent. Last the stockholder got 9 percent, which is what caused Time to come to OOH and AH.

One sees how easy it achieve the desired effect. I editors of Time magazine reflected on the profits of Occidental from 1970 to 1974, would have been required to ment that the profits were 56 percent. So, the fact of matter is that Occidental's profits were 9 percent, in an ordinary year in which the oil of oil zoomed as a result of Mideast crisis. Well, during same year The New York Times brought in a return of 14 percent (why not nationalize The New York Times?) and The New York Times came through 14.7. In turn chicken feed, pared to CBS's 18.5 percent it goes.

Mr. Reynolds notes that a return of 14 percent in last year's earnings claimed a depletion allowance on some oil reserves. Nothing scandalous about. But one asks: Did he buy it stock because of the depletion benefit? You see, the stock kept instantly discounts the depletion benefit. In that way tax are quickly dissipated; the of oil and land and equipment! up, and the stock market! any remaining advantage in stock price which is higher otherwise.

But now Congress, substantiated at the prodding of Senator, nedy, is preparing to change rules of the game—retroact! In other words, it is proposed eliminate the depletion allowance on old wells. People invested in oil at a price reflected the tax advantage now scheduled to suffer will move. Will Senator Kennedy move his investments into things more profitable? Like news media, soft drink cosmetics? How many people act as he will, assuming more prudent as an investor as a legislator?

The notion that government interference is going to the consumer is, well, a very expensive laugh. Over past five years, domestic on oil products went up by billion. During the same period profits went up by \$4 billion. And the notion that a agency is going to protect consumer is another, forced! The agencies invariably a help the inefficient, to them from low prices. The eral Trade Commission has stated, least eight companies against, what? Guess what? Price goes No. For reducing the price gasoline.

Now Venezuela is exporting the oil, paying the about 20 cents on the dollar, well, what happens the flow is investment into Venezuela in the next period. Or will all investment dollars the next period be govern dollars, notoriously attractive profligate waste?



## Democracy in Greece Soldiers On, Devoid of Popularity, Hope

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, May 29 (NYT)—It is too bad to say, but a foreign diplomat said, "I can't see it's going to change." With those words, the diplomat summed up the dilemma of Greece. Six months ago, a group of military officers staged a bloodless coup against President Papadopoulos, a former prime minister who overthrew Greece's parliamentary government in 1967.

Today, those officers command a very visible public support, a former politician, well known for his desire to "build bridges" between the military and public, put it: "Papadopoulos, at least, had maybe 5 or 10 per cent of the people including those who wanted contracts and appointments and that sort of thing. This government has none."

But, as the diplomat noted, there is little prospect for change. Mr. Papadopoulos always tried to be a politician, a man who returned to democracy, years ago, was made, last summer, he did install a civilian premier, but many of his military comrades from the government and allow a renewal of freedom and political activity.

### No Talk of Elections

But liberalization, however, helped bring on the coup November. Now there is no talk of elections. As a well-informed European diplomat said: "The current regime is a regression. Last year, at least, there was some hope for development. Neither he was sincere or not, Papadopoulos promised something. Now there is absolutely nothing about the future. There is no hope."

There is much prospect for popular uprising. Greece today is ruled by terror and intimidation. The sound of the law is a judge's gavel. The military police are beating down a door, several organizations, including the International and the World Conference of Labor, have denounced the government for violating human rights, for treating political prisoners. That treatment has devastated the resistance movement.

"We underestimate the reliability of police states," a former cabinet minister said. "It is so hard to find a way to throw them over. The military might not do anything else, but they know their job. They're professionals."

Drawing a complete picture of the government operates is very difficult, but a rough sketch is possible. Diplomats, politicians, and observers say that the premier and his civilian cabinet are essentially "puppets" with the power to decide anything in routine matters.

### Senior Generals

According to a foreign embassy, group of senior generals meets regularly to discuss important issues, particularly on defense and foreign policy.

These generals are beholden to the real strongman, Brig. Gen. Ioannis Ioannidis, the head of the military police, who seldom appears in public. According to his appraisal, Gen. Ioannidis is close ties to numerous young officers, majors and captains, read throughout the armed forces. These junior officers, they said, continue to hold in their hands a magic wand. It is they who have direct contact with the soldiers and command the guns. The major result of this system is confusion bordering on paralysis. Officials do not want to take decisions because they are afraid of being second-guessed. The government has apparently tried to attract the kind of

## Germany Puts Conditions for Border Fee Cut

BERLIN, May 29 (UPI)—East Germany said today that it would lower border crossing fees only if West Berlin took action to halt the flight of refugees, a West Berlin spokesman said.

"We told them we would offer nothing in return for a lowering of fees," Guenter Struve, the city spokesman, told newsmen.

Dietrich Hunkel, an aide to West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schütz, said today that the city would not lower the fee dispute.

Mr. Hunkel said the fee cut could be lowered only if the East-West atmosphere in the city improved. Struve reported, "To improve the atmosphere we demanded that we take measures against illegal visits to the city."

On Nov. 15, over Western objections, East Germany raised the fee to enter East Berlin from marks 12 to 10 marks.

## Latin American Dispute

JALAPA, Nayarit, May 29 (AP)—A Central American summit scheduled to start here today to seek an end to the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador has collapsed in dispute, according to officials.

talent it needs to run a complex modern country. Numerous Greeks have been approached about joining the government, but few have accepted. "Everybody asks for a guarantee that he will have the freedom to do his job, but the army will never give that guarantee," a politician said. "Unless they give that freedom, they won't be able to attract the civilians they need."

Pressing Problems  
Greece's most pressing problems are economic. In the 12 months ended in February, it had the highest rate of inflation among the 24 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—33.4 percent. The government has taken strong measures to hold down government spending and restrict credit, and inflation seems to be slowing.

But certain industries, such as construction, have also slowed down, and confidence in the economy seems to be dropping. "People are worried about their money, their jobs, everything," a government official said. "They have the feeling they're not on a safe ground; they don't know what is happening."

In one area, the government's policy is quite clear. It will not tolerate dissent. Last week, for instance, a newspaper in Patras was seized for publishing a picture of former Premier Constantine Karamanlis, and a German writer was given a 14-month sentence for giving tourists leaflets criticizing the government.

Student activists have been the major targets of harassment. "They're scared to death now," said a diplomat with close ties to youth. "They have no intention of going out and becoming martyrs."

## Leftist Student Factions War in Japan

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, May 29 (NYT)—Before dawn one morning last week, a dozen young Japanese radicals burst into a suburban rooming house where two leaders of a rival extremist faction were sleeping and beat them savagely with axes and metal pipes.

Neighbors said later that the helmeted attackers had been shouting "Kill them" and "Death to the counterrevolutionaries" as they ran from the building. The incident was the latest in a series of violent clashes that have caused five deaths and injuries to 213 persons since the beginning of this year. Among the victims was one of Japan's most prominent lawyers, who had defended the leaders of one faction in a murder trial.

The fighting, much of it in subway, restaurants and even bath-

## Called Friendly to U.S.

## New French Foreign Minister Is Expert on German Affairs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 29 (NYT)—In 1958 Gen. Charles de Gaulle reached into the French Embassy in Bonn to tap an obscure diplomat, Maurice Couve de Murville, as his foreign minister.

Those were the days of old enemies reconciled—France under President de Gaulle, West Germany under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer—when the kernel of the Common Market was sprouting. Today, with the market torn by crises of economic nationalism, France has reached again into its embassy in West Germany to find a foreign minister—Ambassador Jean Sauvagnargues.

Mr. Sauvagnargues is a scholar specializing in the German language, literature and politics. He is expected to help the new government in Paris strengthen its ties with its rich neighbor across the Rhine.

This Friday, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is coming to Paris to visit President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in an attempt to reinvigorate the Common Market by reviving French-West German cooperation. Mr. Sauvagnargues, a diplomat who is known for his seriousness, polish and negotiating stamina, will be at the President's right hand.

### Friendly to U.S.

A Western diplomat in Bonn said, "He is very bright, articulate, good at his job. His basic attitude toward the United States is friendly."

He speaks English as well as German. Another diplomat expressed reservations: "He is not a great man. He is not bad, a routine career diplomat with an engaging wife. He can be a little dull."

A West German who knows him well said, "We consider the appointment a clear gesture of friendship and a sign of the value Giscard places on the French-German relationship."

Mr. Sauvagnargues was one of the fathers of the 1972 four-power agreement on Berlin and was well informed on all aspects of former Chancellor Willy Brandt's policies of relaxing tensions with the Soviet bloc. He had an especially good relationship with former Foreign



TOWARD SAFETY—A woman carries her child away from Ben Cat, South Vietnam, as smoke from air strikes rises behind her, about 25 miles north of Saigon.

## Rebels Hit Post Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, May 29 (AP)—

Khmer Rouge forces attacked Robah Angkan, a government outpost seven miles southeast of Phnom Penh, in a new effort to put pressure on the Cambodian capital, a military source said today.

Two government outposts in the area were evacuated in the last two days. Field reports said that 100 government soldiers were reported killed or missing but that 12 had escaped through enemy lines. Government troops launched an immediate counterattack.

In Phnom Penh, the govern-

ment information service announced that military authorities raided a number of houses of army officers. Sunday and Monday, mobile police teams arrested 365 soldiers who, the government said, were in the city without proper orders.

In South Vietnam, the military command said that government rangers drove back a tank attack by North Vietnamese forces less than two miles from Ben Cat, a district town 25 miles north of Saigon and a center of fighting for two weeks.

after the indefinite continuation of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty in 1970 and the agreement on a revision of Okinawa to Japanese rule in 1971.

### Without a Cause

"Without a cause and without followers, the radicals turned inward on themselves," explained a Tokyo University professor who once took part in demonstrations himself.

The two groups, known as the Chukakuha, or Middle Core Faction, and the Kakumaruha, or Revolutionary Marxist Faction, both grew out of the Zenkakuha, the radical Japanese student federation that helped lead the 1960 demonstrations against the security treaty and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Japan.

Although the Chukakuha is slightly larger, according to the police, with an estimated 1,100 members in the Kakumaruha's 530, there are few other discernible differences between them.

Both are composed largely of students from middle-class homes who have increasingly had to drop out of school. Both claim to follow a radical though ill-defined brand of Marxism advocating revolution through violence. But both, like most Japanese political organizations, seem held together more by personal ties than by ideology.

## Spain in 1st Step On Its Promised Political Reforms

MADRID, May 29 (UPI)—The Spanish government today took the first step toward fulfilling its promise of cautious political liberalization by submitting to the Cortes (parliament) a draft law on the election of mayors.

Mayors have been appointed by the government until now. Under the new law, they are to be elected by aldermen who, in turn, are elected by residents of the municipalities.

The law was part of a package which Premier Carlos Arias Navarro announced in February. The measure was submitted to the Cortes two days ahead of schedule. Liberals inside and outside the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco have been pressing for reform in the wake of events in neighboring Portugal.

The liberalization package will also include laws still to be drafted on the creation of party-like "political associations," reform of parliament and changes in the government-controlled trade unions. Mr. Arias has promised.

## Argentina, India In Nuclear Pact

BUENOS AIRES, May 29 (AP)—Argentina and India have signed an agreement to cooperate in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Officials said the pact could be the forerunner of an Indian government offer to help Argentina build its third nuclear-power plant.

India exploded an underground nuclear device on May 18, and said it was solely for peaceful purposes. The nation thus became the sixth country with the capability to detonate an atomic device, joining the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

## A Haven for U.S. Artists In Rome

By Paul Holmann

ROME (NYT)—Some young scholars continue to flock to the Vatican to pore over old manuscripts. Others study Renaissance villas all over Italy or ancient electoral graffiti in Pompeii. A sculptor is working on bronze doors for the Episcopal church here and a 21-year-old artist from the Bronx is painting abstracts.

And almost all of the 25 fellows at the American Academy in Rome, some husbands and wives, the dozen or so residents and visitors talk a lot with one another.

"It's sheer luxury," said Anne Coffin Hanson, an art historian at Yale University. "All that time no pressure."

The American Academy in Rome defines itself as a nonprofit institution where artists and scholars from the United States can develop their abilities and pursue their interests. Another center of learning abroad that comes closest to this concept is the 92-year-old American School of Classical Studies in Athens. But the Rome academy's scope is broader.

Advanced work is being carried out in music and the arts, classical and post-classical studies and the history of art. The American Academy is one of 22 such foreign institutions in Rome that share some research facilities, such as photo archives.

Prof. Hanson, a scholar-in-residence since February, said she had been able to do much long-planned research in Rome but still found time for plenty of good conversation. She also lectured on the French impressionists Edouard Manet on whom she has written a book.

"I've taken part in many learned meetings," she remarked, "but they have never offered so much intellectual interchange as I am finding here."

Maria Burgalea, the painter from the Bronx and one of the youngest fellows the academy has had in its 80 years, said: "This place is incredible—no demands to produce. You don't have to show your work to anybody if you don't want."

### Room in Villa

Each fellow has a free room and studio in a stately villa on the Janiculum Hill on the right bank of the Tiber River, opposite Rome's historic Seven Hills. Single fellows receive a monthly stipend of \$500, and married fellows receive \$300. Couples with children get allowances to rent apartments in the city.

With the free accommodation, a coin-operated laundry in the basement, and meals at the academy costing only a nominal 85 cents, the young artists and scholars and their spouses can live better than many Romanos.

Fellowships include expenses for travel from the United States to Rome and back. The academy also pays for field trips by fellows, and for their supplies.

Miss Burgalea, whose parents were immigrants from Cuba, was accepted for a two-year fellowship in Rome even before she received a bachelor of fine arts degree from Cooper Union last June. She had attended the High School of Music and Art in Manhattan.

Comparing her work here with school in New York, she said, "There is simply unlimited time here."

The fellows are selected by a jury in the United States from hundreds of applicants every year. The academy says the two-year fellowships are awarded "on the basis of merit."

### Give-and-Take

Self-starters will clearly benefit most from the absence of outside pressures. The academy is admittedly looking for young artists and scholars who do not need much prodding and who are most likely to profit from the give-and-take here.

"The linkage between painters, sculptors, architects and scholars is an enriching experience," said the new director, Henry Millon. He explained he welcomed visitors—usually former fellows—because "they see young talent, see what's good and bad, and hear their colleagues."

Prof. Millon, an architectural historian on a three-year leave from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a former fellow of the Rome academy, wants to expand the institution's framework. He said he would like to revive the fellowships for writers of drama and poetry that the academy once used to have, and introduce new fellowships in graphics and photography.

"Italians are among the world's best poster makers today," Prof. Millon observed in an interview. "Look at their underground and protest posters. They certainly have something to teach in the field of graphics. On the other hand, photography is today one of the leading arts in the United States, but not in Europe. We could make people here acquainted with great photographic work."

Research in another little-explored area—marine archaeology—will be organized by the Rome academy this summer. Under a grant from the Atlantic Foundation, a team of 12 archaeologists and divers will examine three underwater sites off the coast of Tuscany.

Frank Brown, an archaeologist who is in charge of the academy's School of Classical Studies, ex-



American Academy members, from left, Frank Holmes (painting), Laurie Olin (landscape architecture), Marc Ballet (architecture), Tilsan Street (music), Thomas Walsh (sculpture), academy director Henry Millon, and Maria Burgalea (painting).

## A Paris Specialist in Escape

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (NYT)—One of the oldest book stores in Paris, this one is a specialist in escape. The book store, located on the rue de la Harpe, specializes in books on escape, including the famous "The Great Escape" by Paul Brickhill, and "The Book of David" by David Copperfield.

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### Book Celebrity

Catherine Domain, the proprietor of Ulysses, became a local celebrity earlier this year when she was named "Parisienne of the Year" by the magazine "Paris Match."

The well-educated daughter of a Lorraine industrialist, she was a traveler without baggage for eight years and the despair of the family. She paid her own way, however, earning money during summer vacations as an employee of an investment firm in Geneva. The other time, she wandered the globe. In 1970, ready to take off for Polynesia, she succumbed to a kind of anguish.

"I suddenly knew I didn't want to be a named and named. I had enough of living out of a suitcase. Maybe it was the influence of my family background."

She returned to Paris a year later and decided she needed the shelter of four walls. She found a small apartment on the rue de la Harpe and a job as a secretary for a real estate agent, selling chateaux. After the open road, twice a day in the Metro was more than she could bear.

### Craved Independence

"I cried all the time," she recalled, "I wanted the liberty of being my own boss."

One day in the street, near her home, she raised her eyes and saw the sign "Ulysses." "Ah, that is the name for me," she said to herself and walked into a small somnolent book shop. After a few minutes' conversation, the proprietor announced that he was seeking a buyer for the shop. Catherine had found her way. She would stay put and sell the world.

For the new Ulysses, she rounded up a stock of 5,000 new and old books, tracked to beaten and unbeaten decks. Books on speleo-

logy, the Amazon, Navajo Indians, Arctic regions—books hard to find under one roof. She collected maps, atlases and dictionaries. You want Freuch-Tuareg compiled by Pere Charles de Foucauld. It's here.

Within a few weeks, Ulysses was crowded with young people who wanted to travel without money, older people who wanted to get more for their money when they traveled and fact-seeking journalists, photographers, ethnologists, movie-makers. Catherine could answer a lot of questions. She had already been there before them.

The door is posted with cards seeking companions to join expeditions. One notice is offering room and board in a chalet in Auvergne in exchange for typing a manuscript. In her small domain, Catherine arranges conferences on faraway places and signatures for new books.

While in Paris, Catherine is island-bound and rarely leaves the rue de la Harpe.

"I am happy. There are new people all the time. Everybody talks to each other. For me, Ulysses is like being on a trip." Twice a year, however, for a month's period she turns the book shop over to a friend and heads for the horizon. In October, she plans to go to Pekin. Japan is being put off until she has four months free.

Librairie Ulysses, 25 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Isle, Paris 4. Open from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. Closed Thursdays.

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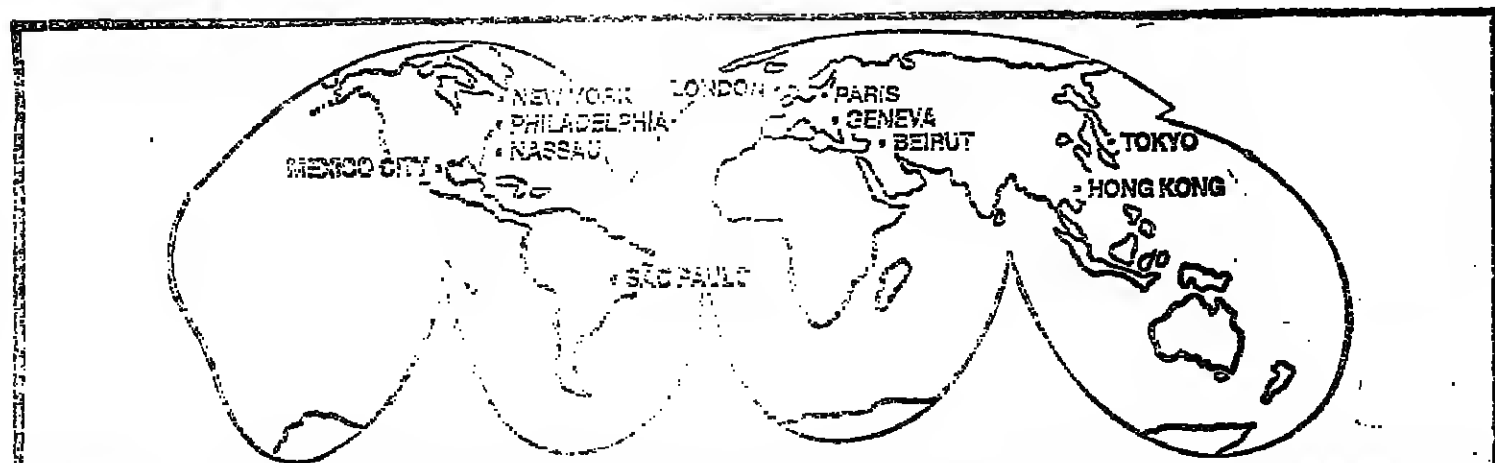
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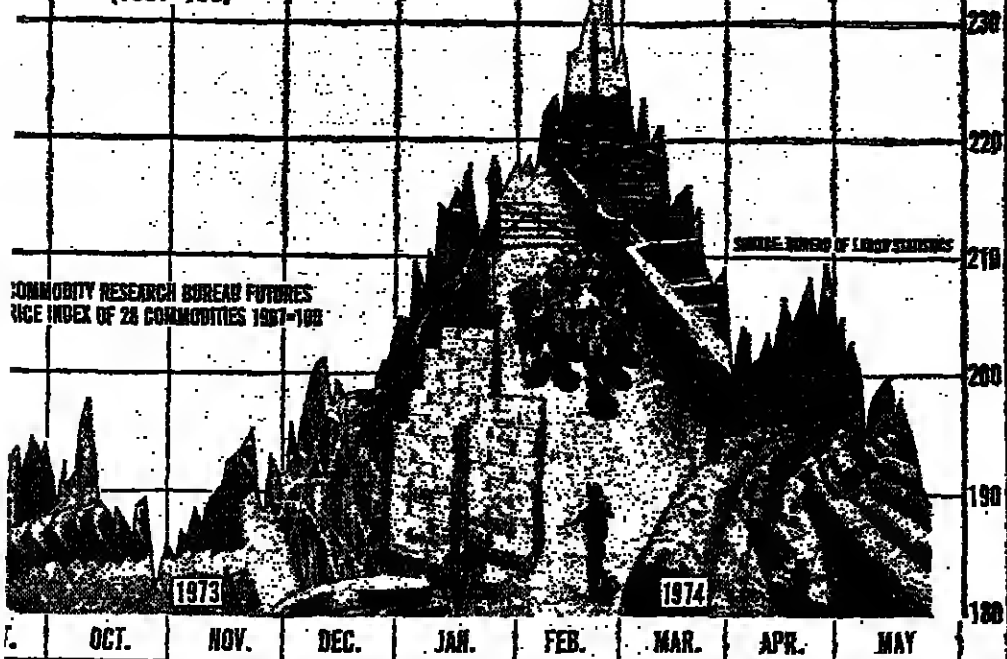
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COMMODITY PRICE TRENDS  
(1967-1900)

## Commodities Boom Seen Coming to an End

By Jack Egan

JINGTONG, May 29 (AP)—A boom finally off the side commodity price

unprecedented commodity which doubled, tripled and quadrupled the price of staple food, fiber and metal during a period of a year—is blamed by economists for the present digit inflation rate that not only the United but virtually every industrial economy.

In the last few weeks, however, such as silver, copper, zinc, and tin, as well as widely traded international commodities as cocoa and sugar, have sharply on world futures from their only recently all-time highs.

Join lumber, cattle, pork, soybeans, wheat, corn, wool and potatoes, which have retreated from record some by more than 50 percent.

Associated Press index of commodities is down by more than 11 percent from its peak this year. The Dow

Jones commodity futures index, which is weighted toward the grains, is down by 20 percent from its high, while the commodity spot index is off by 15 percent.

Why has it happened? Will it continue? And will it reduce the worrisome domestic inflation rate which has been running at an annual 10 percent for consumer goods and at nearly 20 percent for wholesale products?

The answers from commodity analysts, economists and government officials are—pardon the expression—hedged.

The consensus is that the prices for commodities as a group have probably peaked for quite some time and the trend will continue downward. Commodities, however, will not reach the low levels recorded before the runup began.

What has been the reason for the recent drop? "Supply and demand are coming into better balance," explains Council of Economic Advisers member Gary Seiver. "In some cases, we are finally seeing production expanding in response to previous high prices."

Certainly this is the case with wheat. The May wheat contract

on the Chicago Board of Trade was liquidated last week at \$3.46 a bushel after having traded as high as \$2.26 a bushel as recently as last February when it was feared that the United States would run out of wheat before the new harvest because of excessive exports.

Prospects for a record 1.8-billion-bushel winter wheat harvest are almost assured. And this, together with a seemingly easier world supply situation, has contributed to the nearly 50 percent falloff in wheat prices.

However, there is another side to supply and demand which Mr. Seiver concedes is having an effect on commodity prices.

"Demand is beginning to soften somewhat because of the economic slowdown here and in other parts of the world," he says. This country's real gross national product dropped by a steep 6.5 percent in the first quarter of 1974.

Copper, a widely used industrial metal, is a good example of a situation in which supplies, after having been short for many months, have been building while demand has simultaneously begun to soften because of reduced homebuilding and the drop in industrial activity.

In the first quarter, free world primary production of copper increased by 7 percent over a year ago. Stocks have risen by 6 percent over the last quarter of 1973, mainly in anticipation of a possible strike at U.S. copper plants this summer.

Meanwhile, fabricator order bookings fell by 25 percent in the first quarter, fabricator unfilled orders fell by 16 percent since January and producer deliveries fell by 6 percent in the first three months of the year.

After being bid up to over \$1.40 a pound on New York and London metal markets, copper prices finally collapsed two weeks ago and were down by more than 20 percent to below \$1.10 last week. If only a short strike or no strike materializes, the price of copper could plummet much more rapidly.

However, Brookings Institution economist Barry Bosworth, while stating emphatically that the commodity boom is over, says it "doesn't mean consumer prices will come down much, but does indicate some stabilizing of world inflation."

## U.S. 'Leading' Economic Index Declines 0.7 Percent in April

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The U.S. government reported today that its indicators of future trends in the economy declined in April, primarily because people are putting in shorter work weeks.

The Commerce Department said its composite index of leading business indicators showed a drop of seven-tenths of 1 percent from March. It was the first drop since December and the third drop in a year.

## Clique Backs Boards With Shouts of 'Sansei'

TOKYO, May 29 (AP)—It's annual-meeting time in Japan and again the nation's publicly held companies are using paid supporters, called sokaiya, to thwart shareholder criticism. Groups of sokaiya huddle around the podium, protecting management from verbal abuse. They shout such things as "igi nasai" ("no objection") and "sansei" ("approval"), and they drown out criticism while ramming through management's proposals.

The sokaiya system, which developed after World War II, exemplifies the Japanese facility for embracing Western ways without compromising traditional practice. Most big business was privately held before the war, its owners immune from criticism. After the war, public ownership and shareholder meetings were forced on the companies by the conquering Americans. Japanese executives dutifully accepted the new form, but in practice they rejected the idea that small shareholders should be allowed to criticize them. The 20 most influential sokaiya, many of whom have less important sokaiya working for them, make over \$350,000 a year each.

U.S. Flexible About Gold, Volcker Says  
Compromise With EEC Hint by Treasury Aide

By Ronald Soble

LOS ANGELES, May 29—Paul Volcker, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, maintains that Washington has not rejected out-of-hand a Common Market proposal allowing central banks to buy and sell gold among themselves at a much higher price than the official \$42.25-an-ounce level.

"It's something we would consider," said the 48-year-old outgoing undersecretary in an interview with the Times. "We are not opposed to talking about the subject."

Mr. Volcker's comment suggested that Washington may be moving toward a more conciliatory policy on the sensitive issue of what role—if any—gold should play within the context of international monetary reform.

So far, the Nixon administration has steadfastly clung to a position that gold should have no role in monetary reform.

The Common Market recently proposed that—given the major disparity between the official price of gold and the four times higher private market level—central banks should at least be free to deal among themselves at a private market-related price.

Mr. Volcker made clear, however, that he views such a possible compromise position only in the perspective of long-range monetary reform.

He suggested that Washington would oppose the Common Market's proposal if it ultimately led to a world monetary system with too much centered on gold, rather than on an official international currency such as the



Paul Volcker

special drawing rights (SDRs) created by the International Monetary Fund.

The International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20 finance deputies will meet in June for the last of a series of meetings designed to set the stage for long-range changes in the world's monetary system. One of the most formidable barriers has been the gold issue, which Washington feels led to the dollar crisis of recent years.

Mr. Volcker said in the interview that the "C-20" meeting would not resolve what to do about gold.

Mr. Volcker admitted that leaving the gold issue open makes for "a gaping hole" in the monetary system.

"But in the present environment where you have practically universal floating (rates), you can leave some of these issues open and it won't do any great damage," he said.

Discussing recent speculation that President Nixon would soon sign a decree allowing American banks to own gold bullion, Mr. Volcker said: "At some point it will come but that's dependent in part on resolution of the international monetary system."

Los Angeles Times.

## West German Trade Surplus Doubles in First Four Months

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 29 (AP)—West Germany had a trade surplus of 4.578 billion deutsche marks in April, down from a surplus of 4.531 billion DM in March, but up from a surplus of 2.570 billion DM in April 1973, the federal statistics office reported today.

For the first four months of the year, the trade surplus rose to 17.8 billion DM from 8.4 billion DM in the like 1973 period.

The trade surplus, balanced against transfers and services, produced a preliminary current account surplus of 2.3 billion DM in April, down from a surplus of 3.1 billion DM in March but up sharply from a surplus of 1.1 billion DM in April 1973.

During the first four months of the year, the current account surplus rose to 9.9 billion DM from 4.6 billion DM in the like 1973 period.

April exports were at 19.34 billion DM, down from 19.712 billion DM in March but up 26 percent from 14.718 billion DM in April 1973.

April imports totaled 14.762 billion DM, down from 15.081 billion DM in March but up 27 percent from 11.608 billion DM in April 1973.

Meanwhile, the dollar rose sharply against the mark today amid rumors that France and Germany would reach agreement on measures to reduce the Ger-

man trade surplus at a weekend meeting in Paris between newly elected President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The dollar closed at 2.9415 DM, up from 2.9030 at yesterday's close.

## Stein Says World Inflation Slowing

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, said today that he is sure that long-run inflation will be kept under control.

He strongly criticized European Community officials for their "inflationary bias" and the probability of some relaxation of the labor market and the sufficiently low interest rate on the part of the Community, which would lead to inflation.

Mr. Stein was speaking at the Council of Ministers of the

OECD which started a two-day session today focused on how to bring world oil and commodity prices under control.

A draft resolution is expected to be passed tomorrow calling on the 23 industrialized nations of the OECD to avoid any one-handed anti-inflation effort that would seriously affect their neighbors.

In another speech, William French Willard, Nixon's special representative in trade negotiations, hailed the draft resolution as a product of constructive "statecraft" to which the

United States "attaches a high political importance" and "wholeheartedly supports."

Mr. Stein, as Mr. Nixon predicted yesterday, said that U.S. inflation could drop to around 7 percent instead of the 10.2 percent of the past year.

He pointed out that food supplies on hand and predicted were increasing, and that in contrast to a rise in wholesale prices of 14 percent in the six months to last October, they rose "less than half of 1 percent" in the six months to April.

On energy, the dominant factor is the oil price and "no one believes that the world price of crude oil will triple or quadruple in the next year as they did in the past year," Mr. Stein said.

Mr. Stein criticized Mr. Van Lennep for only mentioning "inflation" (traditional economic restraints which "in fact have not been used very long anywhere").

"The worldwide skepticism about the future of inflation is largely the result of skepticism about the willingness of governments to carry out these traditional policies," he said.

Loose Voice

Mr. Stein also differed with the rest of today's speakers who expressed concern over the situation in developing countries. He said he did not think there should be concern that commodity prices fall "too far." They had "skyrocketed," he said, and a fall would be "natural and helpful."

"Concern with the problems of the less-developed primary-producing countries should not be reflected in policies to hold up prices while the world is under the threat of inflation," Mr. Stein said.

European Common Market spokesman Sir Christopher Soames earlier warned that only continued liberalization of world trade could stave off a slide into a 1930s-style depression, and that raging inflation could lead to a breakdown of our societies as they are today.

Yashica Shares Traded

TOKYO, May 29 (AP)—Trading in the shares of Yashica Co., a camera producer, resumed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange today following denials of allegations of financial window dressing. The issue was suspended when Yoshinaka Ushiyama, the outgoing chairman, charged that the company had moved excess inventory to overseas subsidiaries in order to report good parent company results for the year ended March.

## Full Takeover of Aramco Reportedly Decided by Saudis

By William J. Coughlin

DA, Saudi Arabia May 29 (AP)—The Saudi Arabian government has made final its decision to take over 100 percent ownership of the giant American-owned Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), largest oil-producing company in the world, according to reports here.

Oil prices were not available, but the Saudi government has said it is extremely bad. We take more energetic measures than I thought," he told

its rise compares with an increase of 1.2 percent in March 1973 and 1.3 percent in April 1973.

Prices have risen 5.8 percent the beginning of the year. Finance Ministry said the price index was 132.7 in up from 130.6 in March 1972 in April 1973 (1970=100).

Industry sources said the arrangement will resemble that in Iran, where the government last year committed itself to long-term provision of crude oil supplies to the companies nationalized.

The Saudi arrangement is not expected to be identical to that of Iran and may include provisions for Saudi investment in Aramco's parent American companies—Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil.

Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani disclosed in London earlier this month that his government and the Aramco partners had agreed on "basic principles" for a new relationship. He indicated at that time that the arrangement would go beyond the 60-40 participation agreement in Kuwait which was ratified this month by the Kuwait national assembly.

Oil industry sources said the compensation figure which has been mentioned for the Aramco takeover is \$15 billion.

A major concern of both the Saudi and U.S. governments and the oil companies has been that the agreement may upset existing participation agreements throughout the world. The arrangement therefore is likely to be presented as part of the new "special relationship" between Saudi Arabia and the United States.

Industry observers here believe, however, that the agreement will soon lead to 100 percent ownership of production operations in all of the oil states. It could well upset the newly-ratified Kuwait agreement before the ink is dry.

Los Angeles Times.

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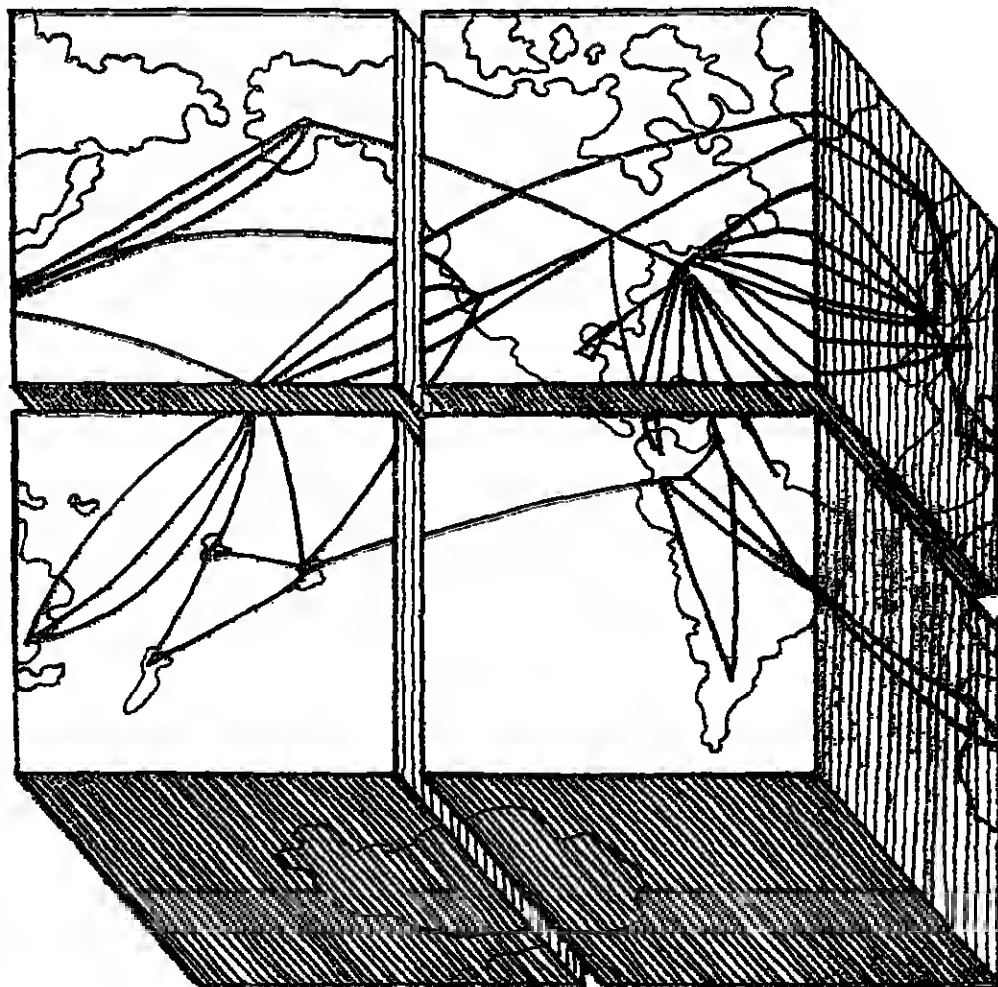
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## American Stock Exchange Trading

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106 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	106 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
107 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	107 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
108 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	108 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
109 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	109 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
110 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	110 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
111 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	111 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
112 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	112 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
113 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	113 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
114 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	114 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
115 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	115 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
116 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	116 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
117 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	117 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
118 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	118 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
119 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	119 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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121 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	121 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
122 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	122 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
123 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	123 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
124 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	124 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
125 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	125 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
126 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	126 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
127 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	127 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
128 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	128 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
129 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	129 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
130 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	130 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
131 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	131 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
132 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	132 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
133 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	133 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
134 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	134 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
135 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	135 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
136 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	136 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
137 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	137 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
138 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	138 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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140 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	140 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
141 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	141 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
142 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	142 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
143 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	143 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
144 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	144 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
145 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	145 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
146 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	146 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
147 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	147 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
148 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	148 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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151 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	151 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
152 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	152 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
153 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	153 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
154 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	154 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
155 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	155 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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160 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	160 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
161 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	161 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
162 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	162 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
163 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	163 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
164 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	164 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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167 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	167 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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171 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	171 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
172 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	172 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
173 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	173 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
174 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	174 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
175 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	175 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
176 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	176 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
177 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	177 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
178 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	178 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
179 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	179 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
180 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	180 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
181 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	181 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
182 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	182 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
183 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	183 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
184 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	184 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
185 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	185 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
186 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	186 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
187 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	187 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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189 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	189 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
190 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	190 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
191 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	191 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
192 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	192 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
193 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	193 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
194 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	194 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
195 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	195 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
196 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	196 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
197 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	197 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
198 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	198 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
199 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	199 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
200 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4	200 Tully 7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

As management consultants to the chemical and allied industries, our Group has shown an outstanding and consistent growth record in the past few years. We are now looking for:

### SENIOR MARKET ANALYST

(Chemical and Allied Industries)

The candidate must have been in a similar position with a U.S. corporation in Europe for a minimum of three years. His background should include University degrees in chemistry and if possible economics or business administration. Languages are essential in particular a perfect knowledge of English and German and the ability to prepare, write and edit market studies in English. The successful candidate will be required to travel extensively in Europe and occasionally outside of Europe. Ideally, the candidate will be aged between 30-35 and



100



## Aron Ties Another Ruth Record



HT AT HOME—White Sox catcher Ed Herrmann out at Yankees' Ron Blomberg, who tried to score third on grounder to first baseman Dick Allen.

## dians' Gaylord Perry Will Having Good Time

From Wire Dispatches  
 LONDON, Texas, May 29.—Gaylord Perry, major league pitcher, had a part-time night job at the kind of hurriers enjoy most. He had a five-run lead before he threw a pitch against the Rangers and by the time he had finished his work, he had become the first major league pitcher to win his eighth game. Perry did it with a decision over the Rangers, up just five hits in pitch, second shutout.

He did it just like he has all this season, without his ill pitch. That splitter busts all over with now, Perry been so long since I threw the splitter? I just can't remember when it was," Perry said with a smile. This past week Perry wrote a humorous column called "The Greaseball and

as manager Billy Martin recently doesn't feel Perry is on his old pitch, either. "I don't even look for it," Martin said. "The players say it's the same old Perry though. He has his stuff and he always corners just like he always has. He has not lost since day in New York. Perry, 35, said he quit throwing the splitter because the major league umpires were supposed to be looking down on the pitcher's mound.

course I never threw it much, anyway," Perry said. "I'm sorry the pitch is gone. I'm sorry throwing it."

Tigers 3, A's 1  
 Oakland, Calif., Gary Sutherland hit two solo homers and a flyman, with help from Miller, picked up his first of the year in leading it to a 3-1 triumph over the Athletics. Sutherland had one homer in the game.

Brewers 6, Angels 2  
 Anaheim, Calif., right-hander Alan Karpis and Tom Murphy led on a seven-hitter and won Wednesday.

into Top Cubs  
 CHICAGO, May 29 (UPI).—Saunder scored four runs in the inning, but it took Bobby's seventh-inning homer to tie the margin of victory. The Cubs beat the Angels 5-4.

After John D'Aquino's first seven innings, got in trouble when Rick Ley and Jerry Morales hit to-back singles in the 11th. Relief ace Randy Moffitt, who hit save, gave up a run single to pinch-hitter Ward but then retired the two men with the go-ahead on base.

## Hus Homer 730 In Overall Play

From Wire Dispatches  
 ATLANTA, May 29.—Henry Aaron last night matched another of Babe Ruth's home run records as he hit a 390-foot shot in the 10th inning to give the Atlanta Braves a 2-1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Counting home runs hit in regular-season play, World Series and All-Star games, Aaron has 730 homers, the same total as Ruth. The Brave, who earlier this season topped Ruth's mark of 714, now has 725 in regular-season action. He has nine this season.

The blast was also his 78th against Philadelphia pitching, but his first off starter and losing pitcher Jim Lonborg.

Reds 7, Mets 3  
 At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench and Mary Rottenmund hit homers as the Reds scored a 7-2 victory over the New York Mets.

Dodgers 11, Cards 5  
 At St. Louis, Ken McMillen and Joe Ferguson hit two-run homers to lead a 20-hit Los Angeles attack in a 11-5 victory over the Cardinals.

Cardinals, McMillen, Ferguson hit into the leftfield bleachers in the third inning to drive in Steve Garvey, who had singled.

Astros 8, Expos 4  
 At Montreal, Lee May drove in two runs with a single before leaving the game with a pulled leg muscle and Bob Wallace also drove in two runs as Houston scored five runs in the opening inning and went on to defeat the Expos, 8-4.

Major League Standings  
 AMERICAN LEAGUE  
 Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	22	25	.465	—
Seattle	22	25	.465	1 1/2
Chicago	22	25	.465	2 1/2
Cleveland	22	25	.465	3 1/2
Baltimore	22	25	.465	4 1/2
New York	22	25	.465	5 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	22	25	.465	—
San Francisco	22	25	.465	1 1/2
Los Angeles	22	25	.465	2 1/2
California	22	25	.465	3 1/2
Minnesota	22	25	.465	4 1/2

Tuesday's Results  
 Boston 2, Minnesota 5.  
 New York 2, Chicago 3.  
 Kansas City 0, Baltimore 5.  
 Cleveland 2, Texas 6.  
 Milwaukee 9, California 2.  
 Detroit 3, Oakland 1.

Wednesday's Games  
 Minnesota at Boston, 7:15 p.m.  
 Chicago at New York, 7:15 p.m.  
 Baltimore at Kansas City, 7:15 p.m.  
 Cleveland at Texas, 7:15 p.m.  
 Milwaukee at California, 7:15 p.m.  
 Detroit at Oakland, 7:15 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
 Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	25	.465	—
Montreal	22	25	.465	1 1/2
St. Louis	22	25	.465	2 1/2
San Francisco	22	25	.465	3 1/2
Chicago	22	25	.465	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	22	25	.465	5 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	22	25	.465	—
Cincinnati	22	25	.465	1 1/2
Atlanta	22	25	.465	2 1/2
San Francisco	22	25	.465	3 1/2
Boston	22	25	.465	4 1/2
San Diego	22	25	.465	5 1/2

Tuesday's Results  
 Houston 2, Montreal 3.  
 Cincinnati 2, New York 1.  
 Atlanta 2, Philadelphia 1.  
 Los Angeles 11, St. Louis 5.  
 Only games scheduled.

Wednesday's Games  
 San Francisco 5, Chicago 4.  
 Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 4.  
 San Diego at Pittsburgh, 7:15 p.m.  
 Houston at Montreal, 7:15 p.m.  
 New York at Cincinnati, 7:15 p.m.  
 Los Angeles at St. Louis, 7:15 p.m.

Only games scheduled  
 New York 6, Boston 2.  
 Cincinnati 2, New York 1.  
 Atlanta 2, Philadelphia 1.  
 Los Angeles 11, St. Louis 5.  
 Only games scheduled.

Only games scheduled  
 New York 6, Boston 2.  
 Cincinnati 2, New York 1.  
 Atlanta 2, Philadelphia 1.  
 Los Angeles 11, St. Louis 5.  
 Only games scheduled.

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 Cincinnati 2, New York 1.  
 Atlanta 2, Philadelphia 1.  
 Los Angeles 11, St. Louis 5.  
 Only games scheduled.

## Colt's Withdrawal Settles Jockey Dispute

LONDON, May 29 (UPI).—Owner Nelson Bunker Hunt today withdrew his U.S.-bred colt, Mississippian, from next Wednesday's \$25,000 (\$204,000) Epsom Derby.

In a telephone call from Dallas, Hunt was reported to have told trainer Maurice Zilber that Mississippian was not a good traveler and he also said he thought the horse was unsuited for the Epsom course.

Instead, Mississippian will run in the Prix du Jockey-Club—the French Derby—four days later with stable jockey Bill Payers riding.

The decision to withdraw Mississippian has ended a bitter dispute between British jockey Lester Piggott and Australian Payers over the colt. Payers was originally scheduled to ride Mississippian, but trainer Zilber announced that he had signed Piggott instead.

Piggott, with six Derby victories, was the greatest jockey at Epsom, Zilber said.

"Piggott will not be a good traveler," Zilber said. "I believe it is better to have a colt that is a good traveler than one that is a good runner."

Now Piggott has been left without a colt to ride in the Derby. Analysts said the Derby selection—until the 10th round when the colt was withdrawn—was the 10th round when the colt was withdrawn.

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## Gordie Howe and Son Dominate W.H.A. Awards

TORONTO, May 29 (UPI).—Gordie Howe today was named the World Hockey League's Most Valuable Player and his son Mark was named the Rookie of the Year.

It is believed to be the first time in sports history that a father has been named the MVP of a league the same year that his son was named the top rookie.

Howe, 46, was lured out of retirement by the W.H.A. Houston Aeros by a six-figure contract—and the opportunity to play on the same team with his two sons.

Their play was a major reason why Houston won the championship this season.

Writers and broadcasters in the league cited how Howe 23 first-place votes, eight second-place votes and one third for a total of 135 points. Mike Walton of Minnesota was second with 86 points.

Until this year, Gordie had spent his last years with the Detroit Red Wings of the rival National Hockey League.

Mark Howe won the Rookie-of-the-Year award by an even bigger margin. Mark got 18 first-place votes, seven seconds and eight thirds for 115 points while Vancouver's Claude St. Sauveur was second with 58 points and Toronto's Wayne Dillon third with 53.

Hadfield Traded  
 NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI).—Vic Hadfield, the New York Rangers' captain and once coach of the Philadelphia Flyers, was traded by the Rangers to the Pittsburgh Penguins.

"You don't win a Stanley Cup with a trade like that," said Hadfield.

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field from his golf course in Burlington, Ontario. He was referring to the Rangers' perennial quest for the Cup that has eluded them since 1949.

"I believe it is pressure from above," said Hadfield, a normally taciturn man who has learned to smile over slippery surfaces. "You make a deal for a figure that will help the club. But I figure there was pressure to get rid of the older guys, the over-the-hill players."

Hadfield, 33, who has played more games than any other forward in the NHL, is probably the highest-salaried player in the NHL. He will be starting the third year of a five-year deal calling for about \$150,000 a season. The Penguins will pick up his salary.

P. Espresso Rapped  
 NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI).—Bep Guidolin, who resigned as

coach of the Boston Bruins Monday, said yesterday he believed Phil Esposito's mind was not on winning during the National Hockey League playoffs.

"Esposito, I feel, was negotiating with a team in the World Hockey Association," Guidolin said. "I really can't fault a guy for considering a \$2-million deal, but you can't do that."

The Bruins lost the Stanley Cup final to Philadelphia, 4 games to 2. Guidolin resigned when he was refused a five-year contract by the Boston management.

CHERRY HILL, N.J., May 29 (UPI).—The 3-year-old scene in thoroughbred racing received another surprise this week when Better Arbutot won the \$100,000 Jersey Derby.

Better Arbutot paid \$31.30 for those in the closing-day crowd at Garden State Park who had either the nerve or the intuition to put \$2 on Better Arbutot's chestnut colt. On recent form, you couldn't bet him. But form has taken a beating this season in the 3-year-old division, where each big stakes race seems to turn up a different winner.

Better Arbutot, largely an also-ran since last December, woke up yesterday with a front-running strategy designed to exploit what turned out to be a critical lack of early speed in the field of 10. Guidolin, by Carlos Barrera, the man's leading jockey, the 14-1 shot opened an enormous lead on the final bend and held off a closing challenge by Stonewalk. By then, it was too late for stretch-runners like favored Judger, Neapolitan Way and Buck's Bid to do any damage.

Burton, who will become the latest player in the pro drama, was surprised at being chosen third and said he was going to leave the negotiations pending both to money and team, to his agent, Indiana has the ABA rights to him.

"They said they were going to pick me," Burleson said of his selection by Seattle. "Negotiations will start now between my agent and Seattle and Indiana."

Centers were the prime commodity in the early rounds of the draft, which were conducted by

land Trail Blazers. Also knew weeks ago they would choose No. 1. went into the draft with 6-11 center Bill Walton of UCLA already tucked away with a five-year contract. Walton, a three-time player of the year, will receive between 2 and 3 million dollars.

The Kansas City-Omaha Kings, another team which could use instant help, also rejoined in a quick signing when their No. 1 pick, 6-7



## Art Buchwald

## White House Denial

WASHINGTON—I was walking past the White House the other night when I heard this voice.

"Damn media."

"Who's speaking?" I asked in fright.

"I'm speaking," the voice said. "I'm the White House."

Don't kid me. I said. "Buildings can't talk."

"Oh yeah," the voice said. "Then why do you people keep writing the White House?"

I said today it wasn't going to land over any more tapes or

"The White House denied accepting any Howard Hughes money to finance the election."

"That's just a figure of speech," I said. "Everyone knows you're not talking about the White House—you're talking about the people in it."

"It's easy for you to say that. But, if you were sitting where I'm sitting you wouldn't think it was funny. I haven't done anything. I'm clean as a hound's tooth, and everyone knows everything on me. Houses have feelings, too."

"This is ridiculous," I told the White House. "No one is blaming you for anything that went on there. As far as most people are concerned, you're a pillar of the community."

"Maybe," the voice replied. "But the other night I heard

Dao Rather say on television that the White House planned to stone the House Judiciary Committee. I've never stoned anyone in my life.

"Then John Chancellor said the White House decided to hang tough against special prosecutor Jaworski. Now you say hang tough?"

"I see what you mean."

"I've had a lot of people live in me. Some have been good and some have been bad, but I'm sure right in the least I am not responsible for anything they do. All I'm supposed to do is provide shelter for the elements and keep up a good facade. Now everyone is throwing stones at me."

"It does seem unfair that the media has played loose with you," I said. "But I'm certain it was just an oversight."

The voice was trembling. "I can understand it when they talk about the Pentagon. That's a bad building. When they say the Pentagon asked for \$100 billion, naturally people are going to get sore. Or when the Pentagon admits to an overrun on a nuclear aircraft carrier. But I've never done anything like that. All I've ever done is hold receptions, entertain tourists and pose for pictures. Why don't the media ever write about that?"

"I guess it's your location," I said. "You're an easy target for every reporter in this town."

"Well, I'm staying here," the voice said. "Even if what's-his-name gets impeached. Good gravy, just the other day I saw a headline in a newspaper which said 'White House announces new rise in cost of living.' I did not know anything about it. Why would I be stupid enough to announce something like that?"

"Look, I'm busy," I said. "What do you want from me?"

"I thought you could use a column," he said, chortling. "Take any one on the front porch you want."

"Very funny," I said. "But I've been sucked in by the White House one too many times."

"There," the voice cried. "Even you're doing it."

"I'm sorry," I said. "but don't forget one thing. When you became the White House, we over promised you a rose garden."

Buchwald

## Making Jokes in Self-Defense and for Money

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (UPI).—After extensive interviews and testing of 55 nationally known American comedians—including all of the biggest names in the business—a New York clinical psychologist who, while a student, worked as a song-and-dance man on the Catskills borscht circuit, has concluded what has long been felt: that the vast majority of funny men are sad men.

When offstage, most comedians, he has found, are severely depressed, anxious and fearful. Making jokes is their way of defending themselves against what they see as a hostile and inhumane world. And the laughter and love of the audience is what keeps them going.

"There are numerous indications," said Dr. Samuel Janus, "that many of our top comedians, if one listens to their routines, are really crying out loud."

Among the comedians Dr. Janus has gathered is that of Abe Burrows, who said, "The comedian must practice his comedy in order to avoid destroying himself." Jack Carter, known as one of the most sarcastic of comedians, says, "The funny part, the laughter, is given to the audience, but the



Tommie Smothers suffered psychological trauma in his childhood.

comedian is left with the bitter drugs."

Dr. Janus, a clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at New York Medical College, said his findings show that comedians, as a whole, have come from lower-class backgrounds and struggled against a world that they felt never understood them.

All were above average in intelligence, with the average IQ being 138. Many experienced severe psychological trauma in childhood.

For example, Tommie Smothers' father died when he was 10 years old, and young Tommie had to look after his ailing mother and younger brother Dickie.

"Life always seemed to the comedians to present situations in which they were misunderstood, and picked on, or belittled," Dr. Janus said. In many cases, they make jokes about things against which they feel powerless.

Dr. Janus said that although the remarks may be clever and humorous, they often actually voice a deeply felt rage.

Most comedians find it possible to cope with the world only by converting their rage into verbal assault and receiving approval from an audience for doing so, the study showed.

"They need that relationship with the audience," Dr. Janus said. "If somebody heckles or walks out, they may joke about it, but down deep inside they're crushed. Somebody didn't love them."

Dr. Janus said that one of the comedian's most frequently voiced fears was that someday people would no longer laugh at

his jokes. "No matter how famous any of our subjects were," Dr. Janus said, "and no matter how long in the limelight there was a terror, as one put it, that 'today I'm on top, but tomorrow I may be a bum.'"

All of the 55 comedians Dr. Janus studied were earning incomes of six to seven figures and had been in the business for an average of 25 years. There were 51 men and four women.

Although the average age was 46, the range included comedians who started in vaudeville and radio.

Dr. Janus said a large proportion of the comedians he studied were Jewish, and he repeatedly asked his subjects whether their religion had anything to do with their going into comedy. "At first they all denied it," Dr. Janus said. "But then they admitted it did. They said things like: 'Jews have always suffered. Jews had to learn to express their anger through words, through the mind.'"

"While a lot of these people have deep problems, they're not really sickies," Dr. Janus said. "They're really very sweet, sensitive guys. Most of them are very stable people, good family men. The divorce rate is lower than that in show business as a whole."



Jack Carter

... "bitter drugs."



Abe Burrows

... "must practice."

## Record Coin Sale

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP).—A record \$200,000 has been paid for a single coin sold at auction here, auctioneer Benjamin Stack said yesterday.

The coin was a 1907 ultra-high-relief U.S. double eagle, a \$20 gold piece of which only 18 specimens were made. It is about the size of a silver dollar. Mr. Stack said the last one to be offered at auction went for \$3,200 in 1944.

The previous record price for a single coin was \$150,000 for an 1894 silver dollar, paid last fall by Reed Hovav, a Texas collector.

Mr. Stack said.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: I am happy to announce that I have been elected to the position of President of the New York Chapter of the American Society of Comedians. I am honored and proud to represent my fellow comedians in this capacity.

I am also pleased to announce that I have been named to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Comedians. I will be working closely with the other members of the board to promote the interests of comedians nationwide.

I am looking forward to a successful year ahead and to continuing to work with you all to make the comedy world a better place.

Very truly yours,

Samuel Janus

President, New York Chapter, American Society of Comedians

Board of Directors, National Association of Comedians

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